

## Ps to debate Grunwick as postmen face suspension

Postmen is to hold an emergency debate on the Grunwick dispute. The decision to suspend the company's mail, which would be suspended if they continued to handle the company's mail, strike action intensified their action, and the company discussed further legal action.

## 3,000 may join in union protest day

The Yorkshire area council of the National Union of Mineworkers voted 67 to 11 to mount a new mass picket on Monday week as part of a "national day of protest". Up to 3,000 pickets from South Wales, Scotland, Derbyshire and Kent will take part, with engineering and building workers.

Other steps being taken include proposals by members of the National Union of Bank Employees to freeze Grunwick's account with the Midland Bank.

On Monday the national executive of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, including Mr Hugh Scanlon, the president, is expected to join the picket line at the plant.

Mr George Ward, Grunwick's managing director, discussed legal action against the postal workers yesterday.

The steps being contemplated were outlined by Mr John Gorton, Conservative MP for Barnet, Hendon, North, and Mr John Gorton, a leading member of the National Association for Freedom.

Mr Gorton said that apart from an action in the High Court next week that will consider the question of union recognition at the company, Mr Ward was discussing other moves with his legal advisers.

They included legal action against individual postal workers as well as the union, the seeking of an injunction against the union, an action for defamation against Capital Radio, and action against individuals and organisations involved in the picketing, for conspiracy to intimidate or obstruct.

The possible action for defamation arose from a phone-in programme on Tuesday involving Mr Gorton, Mr Gorton said.

In a Commons written reply yesterday, Mr Simon Davis, Under-Secretary of State for Trade, said Grunwick faced criminal action if it persisted in failing to make returns required by the Companies Act.

The company said last night that accounts had been filed late. They would have been filed on time but the industrial action had meant that staff had had to concentrate on getting films out to customers.

At a press conference yesterday Mr Gorton said that Mr Ward was being helped with his legal costs in the industrial dispute by the National Association for Freedom. Mr Gorton denied that, however.

Violence at picket line: Fighting broke out yesterday morning between about 400 pickets on duty outside the Grunwick plant and police (the Press Association reports). The first of two buses bringing workers to the plant was kicked, and there were several arrests.

Parliamentary report, page 8  
Leading article, letters, page 17



Clockwise: Mr Thurn, Mr Callaghan, Mr Cosgrave, Herr Schmidt, M Giscard d'Estaing, Mr Joergensen, Mr Tindemans, Mr den Uyl, Mr Jenkins.

## EEC heads recognize need of Palestinians for homeland

By David Spanier and Michael Horshy  
A new policy towards the Middle East was agreed by the EEC heads of government last night after long discussions during the first day of their summit meeting at 10 Downing Street.

Mr Callaghan and his colleagues agreed on a declaration speaking of the necessity of "a homeland" for the Palestinians which goes further than any previous Community statement on this point. It also adds that the Palestinians should participate in negotiations on the Middle East in an appropriate way.

The Community's declaration represents an important step forward, according to a French spokesman, in ensuring the continuity of the Nine's policy towards the Middle East. The European position, he added, was very close to that of the United States, who were informed of it in advance. Indeed, the declaration seems to have been ready some days ago.

Its key passage says that the Nine have affirmed their belief that a solution to the Middle East conflict must be ready to recognize the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries.

Arab governments have been pressing the EEC to make clear its position in the light of the advent to power of the right-wing regime of Mr Menachem Begin. In their declaration, the Nine conclude that the peace negotiations must be resumed urgently, with the aim of agreeing and implementing "a

Continued on page 5, col 6

Continued on page 5, col 6

Continued on page 5, col 6

## Place for 'specialized' all-in schools planned

By Diana Geddes  
Education Correspondent  
A radical departure from the ideal of a "pure" comprehensive school system is being planned by Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science.

Mrs Williams has made clear that once comprehensive education has had a chance to become fully and effectively established she hopes there will be a place for specialized schools to which parents may choose to send their children in order to give them particularly good instruction in, say, the sciences or modern languages.

In a private letter to Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, dated March 2, 1977, Mrs Williams says: "I know that at present many authorities with comprehensive systems in operation are able to allow parents to select the schools they wish their children to attend—whether county schools or voluntary schools, denominational, single-sex or mixed."

She continues: "And I hope in future as some schools begin to specialize in particular subjects such as sciences and languages that parents will be allowed to choose schools for their children to attend on this basis."

The letter was sent to Mr Healey in response to a query, which had been passed on by him from Mr Patrick Fetherston, a friend of Mr Healey and deputy headmaster of St Helen's Comprehensive School, Barnsley. Mrs Williams's letter was duly passed to Mr Fetherston.

Mr Fetherston said yesterday that he had been horrified by Mrs Williams's comments. "It seems to me that she has failed to grasp the principle of comprehensive education," he said. "This is a return to selection, except that now it is to be selection by parental instinct instead of by controlled examination. But the result will be the same: dualism in schools which no one wants."

Comprehensives winning, page 2

## US court rules rape not capital offence

From Patrick Bregan  
Washington, June 29  
The Supreme Court has ruled that it is unconstitutional to condemn a man to death for rape, the ruling strikes down a Georgia law and reprieves convicts who have been in death row some of them for years, while their appeals worked through the courts.

The court voted seven to two, with the two most conservative members—the chief justice, Mr Warren Burger, and Mr Justice William Rehnquist—dissenting. These two also voted alone against a decision yesterday refusing former President Nixon control over tapes and documents from his years in the White House. They were both appointed to the court by Mr Nixon.

The case decided today concerned Ethel Coker, of Georgia, who was sentenced to death in 1972 for raping a 16-year-old girl. The court ruled that the sentence amounted to "cruel and unusual punishment," which is prohibited by Article 8 of the Bill of Rights.

The ruling will stand whether or not in future rape cases there are aggravating circumstances, which are permitted in deciding sentences in murder cases.

The court observed that death sentences for rape had been eliminated from the laws of most states over the years. It said that short of murder, rape was the ultimate violation of the person, but none the less was of a different nature to murder.

Mr Justice Lewis Powell, in a concurring opinion, agreed that Mr Coker should not be executed but said that there should not be an absolute rule against the death penalty for rape. He suggested that the attendant circumstances might be so serious, the victim might be so grievously injured physically or psychologically, that her life might be ruined, and the death penalty might then be appropriate.

The Chief Justice complained that the court was striking down the death penalty for every crime except murder, including treason and hijacking.

## £800m new deal for young unemployed

By Christopher Thomas  
Labour Reporter  
An £800m programme to combat record levels of youth unemployment, expected over the next five years, was announced by the Government yesterday.

"It is a new deal for the young," Mr Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, said. The project, costing £160m gross a year but much less when tax against benefit savings, is expected to attract assistance from the European Social Fund. The aim is to ensure that every young person gets a job, a training opportunity or a place in one of the new schemes. The programme, covering the five years from September, 1978, will involve up to 230,000 young people a year, and will concentrate on the least qualified.

The proposals, which the Government estimates will help twice as many youngsters as the present schemes, flowed from recommendations by a working party under Mr Geoffrey Holland, head of planning at the Manpower Services Commission. Two new plans to combat adult unemployment were also announced.

The measures are intended to ease the present "bottle-neck" in the school population failing to enter the workforce. Believed to be far less acute when the programme expires in 1983-84.

Participants will get £18 a week including £2 travel expenses and must be unemployed for six weeks to qualify. The programme has been designed to pull together measures introduced at various times. The job-creation programme, due to expire on August 31 this year, will be extended to the end of the year to ease the transition before the new youth opportunity programme is fully operational in 1979. The work-experience programme, also

due to end on August 31, will be incorporated into the new package.

The youth unemployment subsidy, due to close for applications at the same time, has been extended to March 31 next year.

The programme will comprise what the Government calls work-preparation courses, involving training on employers' premises in further education establishments and skill centres. The employers will get no direct benefit from offering cooperation in the scheme.

The other main element, work experience, comes under four headings: on employers' premises; sponsored projects; in training workshops; in community service.

The careers service and further education establishments will have to bear a greater load and the Government proposes another 170 careers officers in addition to 320 already agreed. Local education authorities will be allowed to provide 10,000 extra places nationally by 1980-81, costing another £11m a year plus an initial £27m capital outlay.

The adult measures involve the provision of 8,000 places for skilled unemployed people to instruct and supervise youngsters on work-experience courses.

A special temporary employment programme (Step) will provide job opportunities for those aged 19 and over for up to one year. The NSC will devise projects in areas of acute unemployment, involving ultimately 25,000 places. They also will get the going rate.

The job release scheme due to close today will be extended to March 31 next year. It involves people within a year of retirement age giving up their jobs in exchange for a government grant of £23 a week.

Parliamentary report, page 8

## New theory on end of ancient Crete

By Nature-Times News Service

The rapid decline of the Minoan civilization in Crete nearly 3,500 years ago has usually been attributed to a violent volcanic eruption on the island of Santorini near by. Recent excavations on Santorini, however, seem to show that the widespread destruction on Crete was not caused by the effects of a volcano.

The first high civilization in Europe began in Crete about 3000 BC. By the beginning of the late Bronze Age, about 1600 BC, the civilization had spread throughout the Aegean and two main groups had developed: the Minoans in Crete and the Mycenaeans on the mainland of Greece.

In 1500 BC the Thera volcano erupted on the island of Santorini, 70 miles to the north of Crete, burying a Minoan settlement on the island in volcanic ash. In 1450 BC all the cities and palaces on Crete were destroyed simultaneously and this has been blamed on a further eruption of the Thera volcano, with a subsequent collapse of its crater resulting in tidal waves and earthquakes.

By 1400 BC the centre of political and economic power had shifted from the great Bronze Age city of Knossos in Crete to Mycenae on the mainland.

These dates are deduced from an examination of the style of pottery found in the destroyed towns. The archaeological ceramic dating is well established and rules out the possibility of a simultaneous destruction of settlements on Crete and Santorini by a single catastrophe, separated by 50 years. The conclusion is that the Thera volcano must have erupted twice within 50 years.

The recent excavations on Santorini were made to look for evidence of volcanic eruption, which was expected to be found through the presence of an

Continued on page 6, col 3

## Beaverbrook meeting fails to decide on offer

A three-hour meeting last night of the board of Beaverbrook Newspapers failed to reach any decision on a £12.5m offer from Trafalgar House, the shipping and property group.

The meeting is to be reconvened this morning when a decision will have to be reached on the offer. The offer can be put to a meeting of the Beaverbrook family trustees, who control almost 60 per cent of the shares.

However, last night it appeared that Mr Vere Harmsworth, chairman of Beaverbrook Newspapers, may be prepared to enter the arena with a complex financing deal which would enable the two groups' five main newspapers—the Daily Express, Sunday Express, Evening Standard, Daily Mail and Evening News—to continue publishing.

It is thought that the arrangement, which would be cheaper than an outright bid and would probably receive the blessing of the Monopolies Commission, would involve a sharing of distribution and publishing facilities as well as the modernized Beaverbrook plant.

## Somali s Kenya

Correspondent

29 Government forces in the Somali border, in a series of 3,000 regular attacks, have killed six police officers and four soldiers.

Government forces killed an anti-aircraft gun and six soldiers, and wounded 35 more, in a place at Ramu north-east Kenya, where the Somali army is active.

Government has delegation at the meeting of the African Union to raise the matter. It also raised the matter at a meeting of the Somali Council of Ministers.

A long-standing Northern Frontier Kenya. Somali there as they do in the region of

s dies  
Princess of the late King of Jordan, King Hussein, died in a plane crash in the Jordanian desert, his death being practiced for more than 10 years.

## Four soldiers hit by gunmen

Four soldiers were injured, two seriously, when gunmen opened fire on an Army lorry in the Republic of Ireland last night (Christopher Walker reports). They were members of the 3rd Battalion, The Light Infantry, which had begun its four-month tour of duty in Northern Ireland only on Tuesday. The ambush happened as a four-ton Army truck and a Land-Rover were driving in a convoy.

Sore reopened, page 2

## Lords reforms aim

Peers by succession would cease to have a right to a seat although they would be eligible for nomination for life peerages in a proposed reform of the House of Lords by a working party of Labour peers. The new House would consist of about 250 selected life peers or peers of first creation.

Breach of privilege  
The House of Commons should be given power to fine those guilty of a breach of privilege, according to a report published by the Committee of Privileges. It recommends ending the right of the Commons to imprison MPs and others who commit a breach of privilege.

Hijacker arrested  
A Lebanese was arrested in Doha, Qatar, yesterday after hijacking a Gulf Air VC10 jet from flight from Heathrow. He said that he wanted to draw Arab attention to the situation in southern Lebanon. The 55 passengers and nine crew on board were freed unharmed.

## Seato-fades away in Bangkok

The South East Asia Treaty Organisation, once the military bulwark against communism in the region, winds up its affairs today when the flags of the six remaining members, the United States, Britain, the Philippines, Thailand, Australia and New Zealand, are lowered at the organisation's deserted offices in Bangkok.

New S African party  
South Africa's new opposition party, the New Republic Party, has been launched and signs that it may die before the opening of Parliament in January. It was formed after the merger of the United Party and the Democratic Party, with the aim of creating a centrist opposition.

Hull riot: The report of an inquiry into the Hull prison riot accuses the Home Office of harshness and secrecy in its prison policy.

Parole doubts: Research suggesting that the parole system is failing in its main aim of keeping people out of trouble was reported at a conference at Canterbury.

Old people: The poorest section of elderly people spend nearly a third of their income on food, a survey shows.

Washington: In his last meeting with the press as Ambassador, Sir Peter Ramsbotham recalls his years as envoy to three presidents.

Leader page 17  
Letters: On the Grunwick dispute, from Professor Alan Day, and others; and on the Unilever trial, from Mr John Macdonald, QC.  
Leading article: Grunwick: Closing the right hammer.  
Features, pages 7 and 16  
Ronald Bate on the mockery surrounding the abortion Bill; A. J. Liehm on Czech writers; Fashion by Prudence Glynn.  
Sports, pages 10-12  
Rowing: Prospects for Brighton, Cardiff and Great Yarmouth meetings; Cricket: Hampshire rout Nottinghamshire in Gillette Cup first round; Rugby Union: Easy victory for Lions.  
Books, page 14  
Paul Johnson reviews The First Fathers by Norman and Jeanne MacKenzie; David Carruth on The Fall of Progress by Tom Keneally; Geraldine Norman and Frank Norman; Ben's Shapero on The Arms Bazaar by Anthony Sampson.  
Obituary, page 18  
Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Turner: Sir E. A. Kenward.  
Business News, pages 19-26  
Stock markets: Shares spent another quiet session with the FT Index losing 2.4 for a close of 424.2.  
Financial Editor: Beaverbrook and the non-voting issue; a four-year plan at J. Lyons; Harbours and new areas for growth.  
Business features: Peter Norman describes the progress of the Credit Suisse affair which has shaken the Swiss banking community; prospects for the next phase of incomes restraint are examined by David Blake.  
Business Diary: Small Businesses Association closes ranks.

Home News 2-4  
Church 18  
European News 5  
Court 19  
Overseas News 6, 7  
Crossword 32  
Appointments 18, 24  
Diary 16  
Arts 9  
Engagements 18  
Books 14  
Features 7-16  
Law Report 12

Letters 17, 20  
Motoring 31  
Obituary 18  
Parliament 8  
Society 19  
Weather 18  
Science 12  
Sport 10-12

TV & Radio 31  
Theatres, etc 9  
Travels 18  
25 Years Ago 15  
Weather 18  
1975 12

## Archbishop defies the Pope

From Our Correspondent  
Geneva, June 29

Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre will have to his plan of ordaining 30 priests in defiance of an order by the Pope and so threatened the Roman Catholic Church with schism.

Making an outspoken attack on the reforms introduced by the second Vatican council, he declared in a homily: "It is no longer our Catholic Church. We do not understand it any more. It is no longer our faith."

The archbishop's voice on the mountain-side at his seminary here in Switzerland as he told an audience of 2,000 Catholics, almost 4,000. "We will remain Catholics. We will not assist in the destruction of the Church."

Amidst many French—a special train had arrived earlier from southern Germany and Austria, as well as by smaller groups from many countries, including Holland and Britain.

Under a heavy sky, processions wound their way down from the seminary to the altar in a freshly mown meadow. Mr Lefebvre, in full archbishop's regalia, was applauded as he passed through the crowd to conduct the ordination service.

His twice trembling with indignation, the archbishop, aged 71, mentioned a visit to the Vatican of the Hungarian Communist leader, Mr Janos Kadar. "He has spilled Catholic blood and Hungarian blood."

He repeated that he would have been prepared to postpone the ordination service had the Vatican agreed to sanction the St Pius V Mass—"our eternal Mass." It is no longer our faith, he said, and the "erroneous and ambiguous" texts of the second Vatican council. But his proposals had been unacceptable to Rome.

# SAVILLS

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## HOME NEWS

## Breach-of-privilege offenders should be fined, committee says

By David Wood  
Political Editor

Offenders against the privileges of Parliament and MPs will in future face fines rather than imprisonment if a recommendation from the Committee of Privileges in a report published yesterday is adopted. It is a proposal that catches journalists, publicists, and all those who engage in political controversy.

The House of Commons has been increasingly reluctant in recent years to press and pursue complaints of contempt, partly out of a growing sense that MPs who are sharp-tongued themselves in a privileged House ought not to be unduly sensitive to criticism, but also partly because the penalty of imprisonment virtually always imposed excessive. In 1967 the Committee of Privileges recommended legislation to impose fines for breaches of privilege, a move that fell into disuse about 200 years ago. Yesterday's report stated:

Your committee emphasises that it expects such occasions to be rare, but they are confined to the power to impose fines is retained if the House is to retain its credibility. If there were a power to fine, your committee considers that the power to imprison should

cease. They believe that the House would nowadays be extremely reluctant to impose a sentence of imprisonment for an offence of contempt.

As a sanction against the non-payment of fines, imprisonment by the House could be replaced, it is suggested, by the treatment of fines as judgment debts to be collected through the machinery of the courts.

The Commons motion to impose a fine would originate with the Leader of the House, and would be amendable. If it was defeated, other substantive motions could be taken, changing the amount of the fine, abolishing the offender, or imposing no fine at all. Another recommendation is that "proceedings in Parliament for the purpose of absolute privilege in defamation cases; and the mode and extent of publication should be reasonable in considering comments. The Speaker could also take into account whether a remedy at law existed, although the existence of such a remedy should not exclude a complaint from being made."

Third Report from the Committee of Privileges: Recommendations of the Select Committee on Parliamentary Privilege (Stationery Office, £1.10).

## Comprehensive education danger feared

There was a serious danger that genuine comprehensive education would never be achieved unless the Government took immediate and radical measures to secure the promised reform, a pressure group of parents and teachers in comprehensive schools said yesterday.

It was said that a comprehensive system was now a "but only if nothing prevents plans from being implemented". The last third would not be reorganised unless the Government took active steps, the committee says in a statement entitled "Comprehensive education—our last chance?"

Fewer than a third of the 97 local authorities in England were as yet fully reorganised. A further third could be reorganised in the next two years, "but only if nothing prevents plans from being implemented". The last third would not be reorganised unless the Government took active steps, the committee says in a statement entitled "Comprehensive education—our last chance?"

## MPs to receive increase of £4 a week

By Our Political Reporter

An increase of £4 a week for ministers and backbenchers under phase two of the pay policy was announced yesterday by Mr Foot, Leader of the Commons.

Some backbenchers will now receive £6,270 a year. Others with outside interests will receive £5,938 because they agreed to forgo the £6 phase one increase as their total earnings, like those of ministers, exceeded £8,500 a year.

For the Prime Minister, for example, who is paid £20,000 a year plus a £3,000 parliamentary allowance, the increase amounts to less than 1 per cent.

Mr Foot said the Government had been unable, because of pay policy, to determine the future basis of MPs' pay. The Top Salaries Review Body recommended in 1975 that it should be reviewed every two years.

MPs' allowances are also to be increased by 5 per cent to £3,687.

## Dispute over loyal message reopens sores

From Christopher Walker

A graphic reminder of the deep divisions existing in Ulster society was provided this week by the extraordinary incident of the silver jubilee telegram to the Queen that was not sent and never will be.

The telegram, on behalf of Londonderry City Council, the second largest in Northern Ireland, should have arrived at Buckingham Palace yesterday. But the religious differences that have bedevilled attempts to resolve Ulster's troubles intervened.

As well as exacerbating traditional differences between the two political traditions, the in-

cident has provided a bitter foretaste of the difficulties that might arise when the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visit the province in August.

A motion to send the telegram was introduced at the council's monthly meeting on Tuesday by the deputy mayor, Mr Thomas Craig, one of the six Official Unionist members.

According to his resolution, the message should have read: "We, the loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen in Londonderry, wish to convey to Her Majesty our congratulations on the occasion of her silver jubilee, coupled with grateful thanks for all she has meant to her people over the past 25 years. We are sorry that she is not able to pay

a visit to our historic city, but we hope that Her Majesty's visit to Northern Ireland will be an enjoyable one."

The wording would scarcely have appeared controversial in any other part of Britain, but it proved too much for the mainly Roman Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party. A hasty adjournment was called to consider its suggestion that "we, the loyal subjects" should be changed to "we, the undersigned loyalist councillors."

After considering the amendment, the "loyalists" refused to contemplate any change in their original draft, with the result that the resolution was defeated by 16 votes to eight, and the idea of sending official jubilee greetings was scrapped.

Among those who voted against was Alderman Leonard Green, of the SDLP. "We represent a tradition that is not loyal to the Queen of England, so why should we pretend that we are?"

The telegram issue has caused an outcry among Protestant politicians throughout the province. Although Londonderry unionists plan to send their own message, old political sores have been reopened in a city that has recently escaped the worst excesses of intercommunal hatred.

## Press body's caveat on lay members

By a Staff Reporter

A frequent criticism of the Press Council, that it has not enough lay members, is rejected today by Lord Shawcross, QC, its chairman.

He admits in the council's annual report that he was doubtful at first whether the lay element was big enough (it is outnumbered two to one by press members). "I am glad now to record that I think it is, because in practice there has never during my chairmanship been an occasion in which any division of opinion has involved a confrontation between press and lay members as such."

Lord Shawcross says the council is studying privacy, a difficult matter, in which the public's right to know has to be reconciled with the right of individuals to retain some degree of privacy.

"Gossip columns are a feature of the modern press, and I share with most people an interest in reading them," he writes.

"But this does not mean that we respect those who purvey such information."

The number of complaints to the council rose by nearly a fifth in the year ended June 30, 1975, to reach 440. Fifteen were brought forward from the previous year, to make a total of 455. Of these, 296 were withdrawn or not pursued.

Others were disallowed or carried forward, and the council adjudicated on 55 cases. A striking feature was an increase in the proportion of complaints upheld. In 1973-74 one case in every two adjudicated was upheld. In the year under review four cases were upheld for every three rejected.

The Press and the People (Press Council, 1 Salisbury Square, London EC4A 3AE, £1).

## First of Queen's jubilee London tours

By a Staff Reporter

The Queen will drive through south London today on the first of two jubilee tours of the capital. The three-hour tour includes six stops, numbered on the map. She leaves Buckingham Palace at 2 pm and the first stop is at the Royal Hospital, where the Queen will be welcomed by members of Kensington and Chelsea Borough Council.

After crossing the river at Chelsea Bridge, she will tour the British Genius exhibition in Battersea for 10 minutes. At 2.48 she will stop at Wandsworth Municipal Buildings.

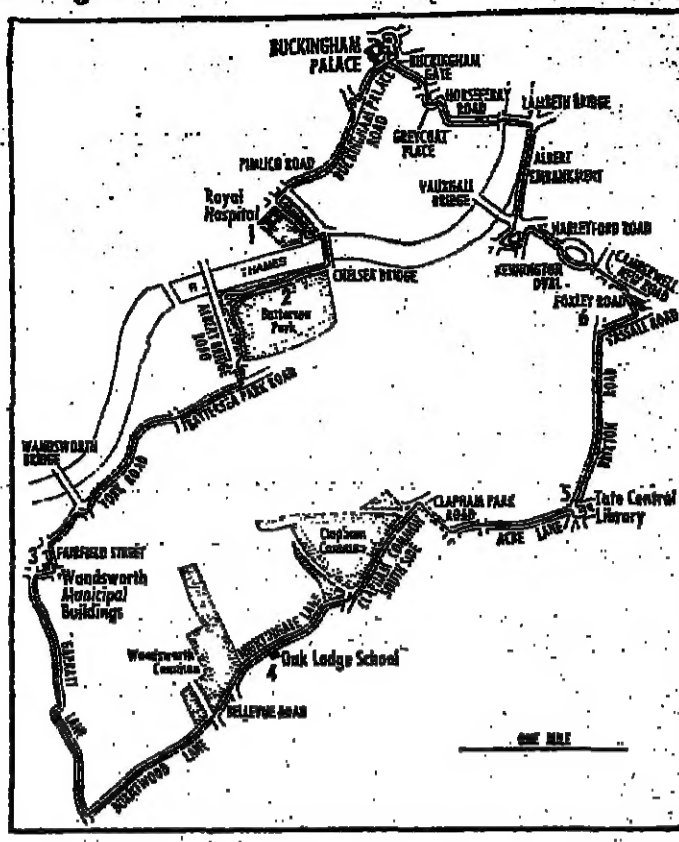
After driving along Garratt Lane and Nightingale Lane and visiting Oak Lodge School for the deaf, the royal party will be welcomed at the Tate Central Library, Brixton.

The last stop will be in Foxley Road, near the Oval, where the Queen will unveil a seat for old people who live on the GLC Foxley estate.

Sunshine welcome: The sun shone and flowers were thrust at the Queen when she visited Foxmound yesterday (the Press Association reports).

Children who had waited for more than seven hours cheered and waved Union Jacks, and drinkers left public houses to raise their glasses in salute as the Queen accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, came ashore from the royal yacht Britannia to start a seven-mile drive through the city.

The morning ended in a rain-walkabout in a shopping precinct and Guildhall Square,



where the Queen met Sir Alec Rose, the yachtsman and was presented with a jubilee teddy bear by Stuart Towns, eight, who had made it for the occasion.

## By-election crucial to Liberals' future

From George Clark

Political Correspondent

Saffron Walden

Of the four candidates fighting the by-election in the rolling, green countryside of north Essex, Mr Andrew Phillips, aged 38, the Liberal candidate, is under the greatest pressure to produce a good result for his party on July 7.

In this safe Conservative seat, covering 400 square miles of mostly farming land, he has to demonstrate to the country at large and to Liberal supporters that Mr David Steel's agreement with the Labour Government has the backing of those who voted for a straight Liberal ticket in 1974.

His position is very different from Liberal candidates in recent contests. It is the first of the 15 by-elections of the present Parliament where in 1974 (at both elections) the Liberal came second, pushing Labour into third place. In Saffron Walden they can at last claim to be the main challengers.

If Liberals in the constituency fall away because they feel out of sympathy with a party

working in harness with Labour, and now becoming associated in people's minds with militant trade unionists and the closed shop, Mr Phillips might find himself in third place.

Mr Phillips, a solicitor, who was encouraged to enter politics by Mr Hugh Gaiskell and who was expelled as prospective Labour candidate for Norfolk, North, for his criticism of nationalisation, Labour and trade unions, Mr Steel has a doubtful champion.

Mr Phillips argues for a realignment of parties, and may win over some former Labour supporters, worried about the union minority to replace Liberals who desert to the Conservatives.

There is no doubt that the desertion is likely to happen, and Mr Alec Hesselbairn, aged 40, the Conservative candidate, and former MP for Middleton and Prestwich, is intent on proving to Liberal voters that they no longer have a party that has a clear, separate identity.

For Labour, Mr Benjamin Scowen, aged 28, who would be at home in the Manifesto Group rather than with the

Tribunals, has to meet a lot of criticism. He campaigns steadily on the Government's achievements, while admitting the blunders.

As a member of the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (he is personal assistant to Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board) Mr Stoneham is worried about the effect of Labour voters' of the violence at the picket lines outside Grumwicks.

All the main party candidates are firm defenders of Britain's membership of the EEC, though conscious of grumbles from local farmers about the way Mr Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, has been handling negotiations.

That issue leaves the way for Mr Oliver Smedley, aged 66, a local man and a veteran campaigner for cheap food, to stand with a bulldog for his mascot as "our AN Party Against Common-Market Candidate". Mr Smedley stood at Saffron Walden for the Liberals in 1950 and later became vice-president of the party.

General election: Sir Peter Kirk (Cons) 21,291; P. D. Moorhouse (Lab) 14,770; E. Green (Lib), 12,851; C majority, 6,521.

## Home Office accused of harshness at Hull jail

By Peter Godfrey

An indictment of the Home Office for harshness at Hull Prison is made in the findings of an independent, unofficial inquiry into the Hull prison riot published yesterday.

An internal Home Office inquiry, conducted by Mr Gordon Fowler, Chief Inspector of Prisons, is expected to be published in two weeks.

The "unofficial inquiry," sponsored by Prop, the prisoners' rights group, and chaired by Mr John Platts-Mills, QC, blames the Home Office for permitting at Hull prison "an increasing harshness of the regime and a heightened incidence of solitary confinement" in the period immediately before the riot last summer.

Danger signals, it says, were ignored. "There is no clearer proof of the Home Office's responsibility for what happened than its refusal to act in the face of these warnings."

The inquiry concludes that Hull inmates were subjected to wilful brutality at the hands of prison officers after agreeing to surrender their chain-of-foot protest. The riot, it says, was a "prisoners' war" against a regime of "degraded and inhuman conduct. Men had to run the gauntlet of scores of prison officers wielding riot sticks, chair legs and other implements were knocked to the ground and there beaten by groups of prison officers, and were repeatedly assaulted when alone in their cells."

The inquiry based its investigation on 25 written depositions from prisoners, as well as verbal evidence from other parties. It rejects the possibility of collaboration between inmates in their smuggled accounts of the riot, because it was transferred and placed in solitary confinement immediately after the riot.

Examining wider issues of prison policy, the inquiry expresses concern about evidence of the use of "drugs as control machinery" in prisons. "It appears that strong tranquillizers are being administered to men who are in perfect health and have no need for medication," it says.

"There is a danger of the doctor becoming the most feared man in the prison."

The Prop inquiry calls for an official public inquiry into the Hull riot, with the suspension of loss of remission for Hull prisoners pending its findings. It also demands an open prison policy, increased prisoner and staff safety, independent legal and medical advice, and prohibition of the administering of drugs to prisoners who are in good health.

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## In brief

## Sir A. Irvine to be ousted

Liverpool, Edge Hill, Labour Party was given authority yesterday to select a new candidate for the next general election to replace Sir Arthur Irvine, who has been an MP since 1947.

After months of dispute with Sir Arthur, who had a majority of 6,171 at the last election when the Liberals beat the Tories into second place, a decision had already been made that he should retire. Sir Arthur, who is 66, is a former Solicitor General.

## Methodists new laws

The Methodist Conference yesterday approved new law under which ministers could be tried by church courts on charges of heresy, and of offences, who appear before the criminal courts, or of divorce can be investigated by church disciplinary committees.

## Land-case trial

The jury in the Tedford St Farm trial at Cheshamford Court, Essex, is expected to return a verdict today on whether it was a "considerable" offence.

## Playground drowning

Mr John Ferguson, aged 31 of Heath Hill Avenue, Sevenoaks, Kent, was found drowned at a Brighton beach playground yesterday.

## Man brought back

Stephen Patrick Raymond, wanted on a warrant alleging the theft of more than £2m of motor cars, returned to Britain from Switzerland under police escort yesterday.

## Rape law bill

Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent, South, has given notice that he will seek leave to bring in a Bill in the Commons on July 19 to amend the rape law.

## Fatal fall from swing

Mark Jennings, aged 13, Windsor Avenue, Kew, died yesterday after falling from a swing set in a park in Kew.

## Archway about-turn

The London borough Haringey has withdrawn its support for the Archway road widening scheme.

## Dairy queen chosen

Angela Watkins, aged 22, Crookwell, Cumbria, was chosen as National Dairy Queen at Woburn Abbey.

## Circuit judge retires

Judge Sir William Morrell, Recorder of Manchester, retires today from the circuit bench.

## Woman dug her own grave

The seven-year silence of a woman who buried her sister in a country cottage garden was referred to at Newbury Coroner's Court, Berkshire, yesterday.

Jean Devlin, aged 26, was born with life in the country and wanted to die, it was stated. Seven years ago she dug her own grave, took a drug overdose, and lay in the grave. Her sister, Pauline, fulfilled a promise to cover her over when

she was dead. She kept till about the grave until the same came out in April this year when she was 21 years old.

In a statement to the police Pauline Devlin had said: "I do not know how I did it. I never told anyone about it. I lived a nightmare for seven years. I should not have done what I did."

The coroner found that Pauline Devlin committed suicide while the balance of her mind was disturbed. She had died from carbon monoxide poisoning.

## BRITAIN IS SOUTH AFRICA'S MOST IMPORTANT TRADING PARTNER.

Here's what we're doing our end to help British importers and investors.

Britain is still South Africa's most important market for her exports. British imports range from vital foodstuffs to essential raw materials.

And South Africa herself imports more than £600m of British goods every year. Britain in fact enjoys a healthy visible and invisible trade surplus with South Africa, helping redress her overall trade deficit.

This traffic is vital to the economy of both countries, and is one of the chief reasons why South Africa has just completed a massive investment in the most modern containerisation facilities in the world. This new service has meant new ships, new docks, new port handling plant, new trucks, new rolling stock. Comparable investment has been made by Britain with new ships and containerisation facilities at Southampton.

Containerisation means faster freight handling, goods arriving in better condition, and less risk of pilferage. But if the economic savings of containerisation are to be enjoyed to the full those boxes have got to be full both ways.

We are here, at South Africa House, to give importers from South Africa, and potential investors in South Africa's ebullient economy, all the help we can.

We have always been a giant in the field of raw materials. This natural endowment is today linked with an industrial technology, and manufacturing resources which match any of the developed countries of Western Europe.

Capital investment in South Africa can be very rewarding as the expanding investments by many prominent world business leaders have proved.

Importers from South Africa know that delivery dates will be met, quality control will be stringent, and prices keen.

For more information, please contact:

The Minister (Commercial),  
South African Embassy,  
South Africa House, Trafalgar Square,  
London WC2N 5DP. Tel 01-930-4488.



## Camra's attack on lager leaves brewers bitter

By Patricia Tisdall

The leading British lagers, which cost more than bitter or mild beer equivalents, are of the same strength or weaker the Campaign for Real Ale (Camra) says in its monthly newspaper *What's Brewing*.

In a survey of the original gravities, which is the amount of fermentable material added to water, the paper cites Bass Charrington's Tuborg brand as Britain's weakest lager. The second weakest is Carlsberg. Both products were found to have an average public bar price of 36p, which is 14p more than Britain's cheapest beers, even though many of those are stronger.

The report finds great differences in the strength of lagers, it says that while Bass Charrington's Tuborg appears to be the worst value, the company also brews Carling Black Label, which is 8 degrees on the original gravity scale but 2p a pint cheaper on average.

In Scotland, the same company brews Tennent's lager, which is seven degrees stronger than Tuborg but costs 6p a pint less.

Camra's conclusions were not disputed by the Brewers' Society yesterday. "There is no question of the industry forcing lager on drinkers," a representative said.

The brewers' challenge Camra's assertion that lagers cost "little more" than pilsners. The report adds that lagers makes handsome profits for the big brewers but drinkers would get much better value for their money drinking ordinary bitters and milds.

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## Call to give the consumer any surplus gas profit

By Our Political Reporter

While the Price Commission and the British Gas Corporation are locked in a dispute over the corporation's actual profit last year, Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, made clear at a private meeting of Labour backbenchers last night that any surplus should be passed back to the consumer.

The commission had calculated that the corporation made profits of about £36,000,000, but that is being challenged by the corporation, which put the figure in the last financial year at £30m.

The meeting also heard that the party had been given a reprieve on notice to leave Transport House, owned by the Transport and General Workers' Union, by the end of the year. It can stay for another three years at double the rent.

There was some disagreement on whether the decision should be left to the annual conference.

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# Ballot for leadership of divided union is crucial for journalists

By Christopher Thomas  
Labour Reporter

A crucial election is under way to find a new general secretary of the National Union of Journalists, one of the most arduous and thankless jobs in the trade union movement. It will be his task to hold together a bitterly divided union.

After seven years in the job Mr Kenneth Ashton, a moderate, is leaving to become joint secretary at the Press Council.

He says he has tried to keep both ends of the union attached to the middle, consequently both ends have attacked him relentlessly.

At most levels of the NUJ's structure the left wing is vociferous and influential. Where it is weakest is at the shop-floor level, where the business is usually conducted without recourse to the cudgel or the works of Trotsky.

Few of the NUJ's 28,000 members are involved in the union beyond chapel level. At branch meetings attendance is low, and decisions, it is supposed, are often not representative of majority views.

The national executive leaves to the left, and the annual conference, the union's ultimate policy-making body, has slid down that slope.

It is against that background that the new leader will have to operate. He will have to steer the union through several minefields, among them the closed shop and the introduction of new technology, which the new leader will have to secure the industry's survival.

More than once, attempts by the national executive or the annual conference to start industrial action have failed be-

cause the membership has been pushed too far too quickly. As a result there are constant rumours of breakaway groups being formed to get away from the political dog-fighting. The new general secretary will earn his 25,000 a year in just trying to keep the union intact.

The election, which is being conducted by post by the Bi-centennial Reform Society, closes on July 5, and the result should be known a few days later. Of the six candidates only one is a left-winger, Journalists' Charter, an extreme left-wing body, decided not to field a candidate. He would have been mauled.

The candidates, with their views, are as follows:

Mr Kenneth Ashton, aged 51, NUJ regional organizer, a moderate.

The union's policy on post-entry closed shops is the right one. Where the members want them, closed shops should be pursued. I would be prepared to investigate whether it could be done by law, but I believe that a voluntary agreement stands a better chance of success rather than relying on an instrument of law. I am happy that it should be a post-entry arrangement.

I wish we could get to grips with new technology as soon as possible. In conjunction with other unions we drew up a Programme for Action. But that was rejected by the membership and everybody packed up their tents and walked away. There ought to have been another attempt to bring out a package that would have been more acceptable.

Provincial journalists' pay is shockingly low and I think the industry can afford more. I link this issue with new technology. Where new technology is introduced in the provincial field I hope we would be able to use this, with other unions, to improve pay. After state two I hope that



Charles Harkness



Stephen Turner



Kenneth Ashton



Michael Bower



Robert Norris



Gordon McLean

we will be able to make some much needed improvements.

Mr Michael Bower, aged 34, a feature writer with The Star, Sheffield, a left-winger, closely involved in a dispute recently at Redditch, the longest in the union's history.

Provincial pay is the biggest scandal in the NUJ. While there are sections as badly paid, notably magazines and books in London, the provincial pay scale has festered for far too long. It is particularly unjust in view of the money that is being coined by provincial employers.

We will remedy it by attempting to educate members about the opportunity of securing considerable improvements in wages and conditions by being better organized, more aggressive and more determined. Industrial action would be used if necessary as a last resort, but in many ways it is a defeat if you have to take it.

The NUJ does not have a closed-shop policy. Its policy is post-entry 100 per cent membership, and that has got to be put in practice in many Fleet Street houses for many years without any threat to press freedom. The union views the great "closed shop" row as simply an attempt to prevent it from organizing successfully as a trade union.

The switch from mechanical to electronic methods of printing has not yet achieved its full possibilities. But in the not-too-distant

future we could have papers being transmitted to the home, which, as far as the NUJ is concerned, will mean a healthy future, but we have to care for the interests of other trade unionists in the production field.

Mr Gordon McLean, aged 49, secretary of Central London branch, a moderate.

I am 100 per cent in favour of post-entry closed shops. For many years in central London we have had 100 per cent membership, but it has not been worked out by the facts.

ADM's annual delegate conference is a difficult task. In more cases I believe the present ADM is destructive to the main ends and purposes of what the union is seeking to achieve.

At least a quarter of the union is allied to the central London area, and they feel, right or wrongly, that their interests are not represented at the ADM. Hence the pressure for a break-away element in Fleet Street, which I am totally opposed to, but one can understand it.

Provincial journalists see themselves as the poor relations compared with Fleet Street, and rightly so. But whatever success

Fleet Street has had it has achieved it on its own without any kind of national organization.

The national executive is unrepresentative. Should the occasion arise and they did not support me, then I would have to go back to the main body of the membership to seek their endorsement by a special delegate meeting or a national ballot.

I have always believed in the 100 per cent post-entry closed shop. But I feel strongly that we cannot ram it down the throat of the membership and that the current policy is the right one.

New technology is bound to come. In some cases it is a financial necessity. Programme for Action having failed, we will now inevitably bargain on a house-to-house basis.

When I was secretary of the magazine and book branch, people said they would not go to meetings because they were run by the rich. I wish those people would turn up at a few more meetings.

You cannot crucify a union for obeying the wishes of the members who participate. The officials have

to carry out the policy that is laid down by the people who turn up at the branch meetings, at the ADM, and who bother to vote for people to serve on our industrial councils and the national executive.

I would like to see the NUJ bang more of a union and less an occasional federation of warring tribes. I would like to see it operating as a union so that when it decides something the decision is obeyed.

Mr Stephen Turner, aged 42, former of the chapel (office section chairman) of the Daily Mirror and convenor of NUJ chapels at Mirror Group Newspapers, writing in The Journalist.

Let's look at some of the Mirror benefits. Average salaries of around 27,000 a year; four-day week for most staff; four weeks' sabbatical holiday every four years on top of usual holidays; newspaper allowance of 25.15 a week; company cars available for writers and photographers; subs (sub-editors) get £2.30 a shift allowance for disturbed meal times; annual medicals, including smear tests and breast screening for women; insurance of seven times annual salary for the dependents of anyone killed in an accident on or off duty; a post-entry closed-shop agreement.

I have played a leading part in negotiating most of these benefits, which still leave a lot of room for improvement. I can hear you thinking that your firm could not afford such benefits. Don't you believe it. The Mirror's profits per employee are much less than most printing and broadcasting organizations.

The benefits for Mirror journalists and other national newspaper offices have grown in leaps and bounds since competent chapel officials more or less took over negotiations from head office. Other sections of the union have not done so well because head office has failed to match the enthusiasm and professional aspirations of members. This weakness has bred the disunity currently bedeviling the union.

## Awards to be given for snort ideas

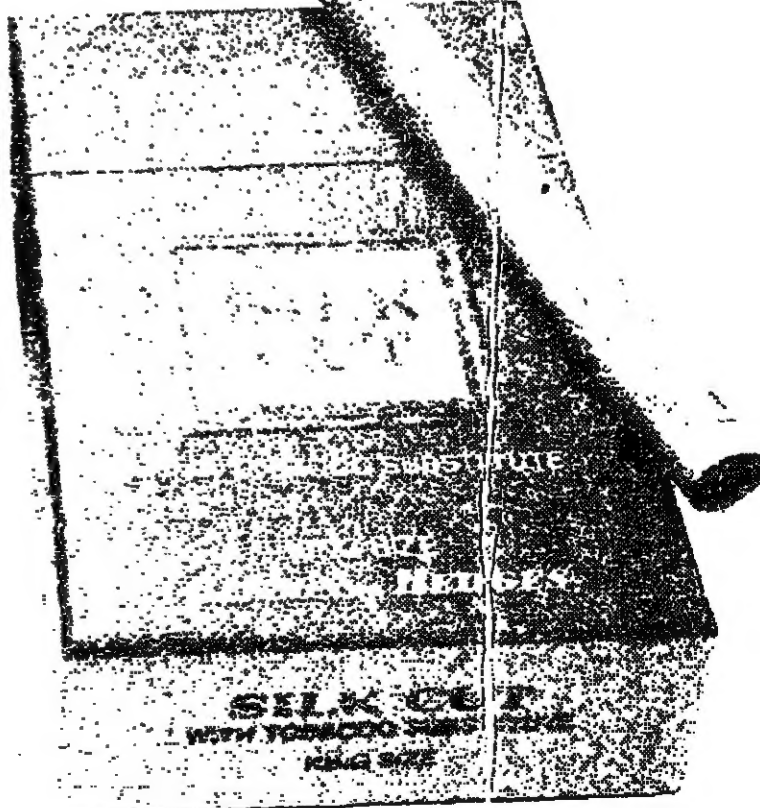
To encourage interest in sport and recreation research the Sports Council is offering a trophy and prizes of up to £100 for dissertations submitted by students.

A first prize of £100 and a trophy will be awarded to the writer of the "sports dissertation of the year". The council may also award up to five prizes of £50 within the following subjects:

Geography and planning sport, sport and the natural or man-made environment; physiology, bio-mechanics, bio-chemistry, motor psychology of sports; coaching and performance sports psychology; physical education; recreation management, training, coaching; sports sociology; sports administration and institutions; sports information; economics of sport and recreation; management and operation of facilities.

Dissertations should be submitted by colleges and universities not later than October 30, to the Principal Research Officer, Sports Council, 70 Brompton Road, London, SW3 1EX.

# If you're going to smoke a cigarette surely it makes sense to smoke a low tar one.



On sale tomorrow. 47p and 55p.

LOW TAR As defined by H.M. Government  
EVERY PACKET CARRIES A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING



## HOME NEWS

## Peers by succession would not sit in altered House of Lords

By David Wood

Political Editor

Reform of the House of Lords to consist of about 250 selected life peers or peers of first creation has been proposed by a working party of Labour peers.

Peers by succession would cease to have a right to a seat, although they would be eligible for nomination for life peerages. Law Lords would keep their places, but the episcopal bench would be reduced from 26 to 10.

The working party report published today proposes that the 250 working peers, all on salary like MPs in the Commons, would be selected to accord with the balance of parties in the Commons. In that way, it is argued, no one party in opposition would be capable of obstructing the will of the Commons as a matter of course.

It is also proposed that the powers of the Lords should be reduced further to reinforce the dominance of the Government of the day in the Upper House. The Lords' suspensory veto "should be reduced to six months from the date of disagreement" between the Commons and Lords, except that there would be no change to Lords' powers to prevent an arbitrary government in the Commons extending the duration of a Parliament.

The 12 Labour peers in the working party, under the chairmanship of Lord Champion, put up a fairly sturdy defence for a bicameral system that during recent years of minority Labour government has come under sharpening attack and increasing threats from members of the Parliamentary Labour Party. There will certainly be a campaign for the abolition of the House of Lords to be included in the next Labour manifesto.

The report claims for the Upper House its efficacy in examining and revising Bills, especially where a guillotine motion has been applied in the Commons; its usefulness as a forum in which non-controversial legislation can be initiated to relieve the burden on the Commons; its work on private Bills, opposed and unopposed; its excellence in scrutinizing the state of legislation originating in the Executive; and its quality of its general debates.

Nevertheless, the working party is well aware of the PLP's present and likely future mood, and goes much further in proposals for Lords' reform than the ill-fated Crossman scheme that emerged after inter-party talks between 1966 and 1968, only to die unremembered in the Commons.

Some of the Labour proposals would be attractive to many Conservative reformers in the Upper House, including Lord Carrington. He has urged publicly and privately for several years that the House needs re-constitution in terms of membership, although the world was a smaller, non-hereditary House as a defence for the retention of effective powers of surveillance over the Commons and the Executive.

The working party's proposal of a reduction in the world size to 250 is less radical than it can be made to look. A Bill defeated in the Upper House may be reintroduced within 12 months of its original second reading in the Commons and any government's business managers know their trade in timing the second reading of controversial legislation the veto need not be as long as six months even now.

Mr. Dobry argued that the proposal to build a new type of oxide fuel reprocessing plant would give Windscale a new lease of life over the next fifty years or more. He said the existing plant was a relic of processes spent fuel from the present generation of nuclear power stations, should be confined to providing that service.

Mr. Arthur Scott, company secretary and director of advanced nuclear technology, said the absence of such details as the size of buildings, heights of chimneys, the relationship of the new structure to adjacent land, and the visual impact on the environment was among the difficulties of providing the details requested about a plant that was not yet designed.

Agreeing that the possibility of building two reprocessing plants had been discussed up to a year ago, he said a second plant would probably not be at Windscale, because it would be difficult to accommodate it within the existing boundaries of the site.

Another disadvantage of the Windscale site cited by Mr. Dobry was the unfavourable currents of the Irish Sea for waste discharge, shown by the accumulation of transuranics (heavy, long-lived radioactive elements in liquid effluent like americium and plutonium) in the sediments of the Ravenhill estuary.

Mr. Scott said the new project might have been approached in a different way if a green field site was being developed. The present plans did not consider so much the disadvantages of the site as the advantages of developing somewhere else.

Although even peers in the working party may doubt whether their reforms are to be regarded as practical politics, one proposal will be welcome to members of the PLP who still feel bitter about Sir Harold Wilson's use of patronage. It is suggested that a list of nominees for creations to the peerage "would be made as a result of a select committee of the House of Commons to be chaired by the Prime Minister". The Prime Minister would make a final selection from the list for recommendation to the Sovereign.

The proposal that the full time working and voting peers should be salaried will be highly controversial, partly on the ground that it would help to make the Upper House a rival to the elected House in terms of careers and status, partly because a ripple of outrage is running through Westminster corridors about the Jewish pay and benefits likely to go to directly elected European MPs.

The nine proposals for reform of the Lords are as follows:

- 1 In a reformed second Chamber peers by succession would cease to have a right to sit but would be eligible for nomination for life peerages.
- 2 Life peers and peers of first creation would continue in membership.
- 3 There would remain room in a reformed House for the law lords and 10 bishops.
- 4 From the reformed House there would be established a body of about 250 voting peers, selected to reflect party balance in the Commons. Each of the parliamentary parties in the Commons would determine the composition of its own section of the voting peers.
- 5 Non-voting peers would not be able to ask questions and make motions and were in committee but not to vote on the floor of the House or in any committee for the consideration of legislation.
- 6 A list of nominees for creations to the House of Lords would be made as required by a select committee of the Commons, chaired by the Prime Minister. From this he would make a final selection for recommendation to the Sovereign.
- 7 Voting peers should be paid a salary. Non-voting peers would be able to claim authorized travelling and other expenses incurred in attendance.
- 8 Delay to a Bill resulting from disagreement between the two Houses should be reduced to six months from the date of disagreement. After that period a Bill would, on the passage of a single resolution by the Commons, be presented to the Sovereign. The proposed reduction in Lords' powers would exclude any change in powers in relation to any Bill in the duration of a Parliament.
- 9 The powers of the two Houses on private Bills and all sub-legislation would be reduced to enable any decision of the Lords to be overruled by the Commons.

Lord Chompton explained last night that the working party was set up to consider a recommendation of a committee of the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party that the House of Lords should be abolished. He said a copy of the report would be sent to the party's general secretary, who would be asked to bring it to the NEC's attention. He added that not many Conservative peers would dissent from proposals to reduce Lords' membership and veto powers.

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Average weekly income of the most prosperous elderly households is £42.70, survey shows

## Greatest proportion of old people's money spent on food

By John Roper

Health Services Correspondent

Even the most affluent old people spend the biggest proportion of their money on food. Among the poorest that proportion is nearly a third, according to Age Concern, the charity founded in 1940 to promote the welfare of elderly people.

That and many other facts about old people's income and expenditure, their numbers and where they live, standards of living, possessions and outlook on life, have been assembled in a document by the organization's research unit through reanalysis of existing data.

The government census and such sources as the Family Expenditure Survey, the National Food Survey and the National Readership Survey, have been combed for information that Age Concern says is needed in compact form to provide guidelines for doctors, health visitors, housing managers and others who plan and care for the old, pensioners and the retired.

Mr David Hobman, director of Age Concern England, said that too many myths surrounded the elderly and facts were needed. Everyone in the field had to be informed about the detailed needs of the old.

At mid-1976 there were slightly more than 10,750,000 people aged 60 or over, almost a fifth of the population, the document says. At every point in that age range women outnumbered men. On present official projections the total number of elderly persons will increase by 3 per cent between now and 1986. Between 1976

and 1996 the number of those aged 60 to 74 will decline by almost 700,000, while those aged 75 and over will increase to the same extent.

The findings show that there is a slight tendency for old people to cluster in the inner areas of big cities. There is, however, considerable movement by both young and old. Young parents move out far enough to secure a garden and fresh air; retired people, particularly those in the middle class but increasingly also those in the working class, seek the warmer climate of the South of England. The elderly make up a tenth of the population of East Sussex, for example, while in the commuter belt of Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire the figure is under 4 per cent.

On March 31, 1975, of the 7,500,000 people aged over 65, 150,000 were living in institutional homes; slightly more than 100,000 were in local authority homes.

The most prosperous households of elderly people, with either the man or the woman over 65, had an average income of £42.70 weekly, half that of a working household.

Most elderly households depended heavily on social security. For all, it represented at least 45 per cent of total average income.

Although as a group elderly people emerge from the pages of tables and statistics as large behind materially, surveys indicate that they are less concerned about material things than younger adults.

They get on better with their neighbours than younger people do, care little if they have no car and get more satisfaction from leisure than younger adults.

A quarter of elderly people suffer "aches and pains" and almost half said that they were taking a drug to relieve pain or sleeplessness, at the time of the survey.

Dr Mark Abrams, former director of the Social Science Research Council survey unit, author of the document, said at a press conference that three quarters of the elderly population led a satisfying life. But a quarter were acutely dissatisfied. Their main difficulties were loneliness and uncertainty about what would happen if their health deteriorated seriously.

Prof. J. E. Elderly (Age Concern, 60 Piccadilly, London, W1A 3ET).

## ‘No help’ for travel company creditors

Hopes that a government-sponsored fund will pay the £1.13m debts of the R. J. Manners Ltd. travel company, were dashed at a creditors' meeting in London yesterday.

Mr James Christmas, the official receiver, had been asked if creditors could be reimbursed from the air travel reserve levy. "Unfortunately this company was not a registered air tour operator," he replied.

He said the company, which had operated the Overseas Relatives Reunion Club, did not seem to be covered by the provisions of the levy.

"Surely there is a government department to deal with this?" a creditor asked. Mr Christmas replied: "That is a possibility, but it does not mean you are covered and have recourse to the levy."

Many creditors expressed anger at the way they had been treated. Mr John W. Dyer, an ambulance driver, of Cardiff, who is a creditor for £900, said: "It is disgusting."

The receiver told the meeting that the company had been formed in 1974 to take over a business started in 1970 by Mrs Rosanne Mary Manners. She and her husband, Roger,

became directors. Her business had shown a £113,000 deficit when it was taken over. The company had been concerned mainly with travel to Australia and the transatlantic routes. It had employed about forty staff at its head office in Scarborough, and had 10 smaller offices elsewhere.

Under a guaranteed fare scheme, club members had paid fares to Australia up to four years in advance.

Mr Christmas said the company's profits had come from commission received from airline companies. It seemed that the company's overheads had been consistently in excess of the commissions.

On March 17 the company had appointed accountants to investigate its affairs, and shortly afterwards trading ceased.

Mr Christmas said a statement of affairs had not been filed. But assets were estimated at £99,730; preferential debts at £7,256; and unsecured debts at £1,246,691. The total deficit was £1,153,419.

Mr Christmas said the figures did not include amounts due to former employees, which might total £4,500. There was a lot still to be investigated.

The creditors appointed Mr Michael Redford, chartered accountant, of Southampton, as liquidator. A committee of inspection, comprising representatives of five creditors was also nominated.

In the most self-effacing way possible, the Duchess of Norfolk is this morning a woman in the news. As president of the International Festival of Flowers and Music in Westminster Cathedral, in honour of the silver jubilee and the cathedral's appeal, she is coordinating the largest mass migration of plant life since Burnham Wood removed to Dunsunne.

Ingla has flown in flowers from the Himalayas and a florist from Bombay. Japan has sent experts in the peaceful art of Ikebana, who will give demonstrations during the festival. Indonesia has commissioned the London School of Floristry to create a Garuda eagle (the national emblem) in flowers. That has caused some controversy at the school where nobody was quite certain what the eagle in question looks like, either in feathers or flowers.

Altogether, 64 countries, from Argentina to Yemen, are taking part; many of them flying in their own flowers and floral arrangements.

The duchess, whose husband has been Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England since 1975, and was formerly director of service intelligence as the Ministry of Defence, is coordinating all the flowers and flower people (not the least temperamental of people to coordinate). Her overall professional floral adviser is Mrs Margaret Ferguson.

The duchess herself has arranged and organized an avenue of evergreen trees and plants that has turned the pavement leading up to the great west door of the cathedral into a pastoral scene as far as possible in the dusty heart of Westminster.

Yesterday her arms full of roses, her ears full of cries for help, and with press photographers and reporters getting in her head, she said: "Unfortunately we have chosen rather a tricky day for the arranging: the big Catholic feast day of St Peter and St Paul. So we have regular troops of worshippers galloping in and out through

## Woman in the news: Flowers of the world for duchess

The Duchess of Norfolk, right, with Father Denis Murphy and Mrs Margaret Ferguson, floral adviser to the festival.

## Born to blush in public for a good cause

By Philip Howard

In the most self-effacing way possible, the Duchess of Norfolk is this morning a woman in the news. As president of the International Festival of Flowers and Music in Westminster Cathedral, in honour of the silver jubilee and the cathedral's appeal, she is coordinating the largest mass migration of plant life since Burnham Wood removed to Dunsunne.

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Two bottle collectors were acquitted at York Crown Court yesterday of stealing old containers they found on a former council tip at Ravenscar, near Scarborough. They had been caught digging at nearby middens for the tip, which now forms part of Mr Geoffrey White's farm.

The court was told that up until 60 years ago trash-trails of Scarborough's rubbish were dumped on the site. Over the past month it had been plundered by collectors seeking valuable old lemons and beer bottles, earthenware jars and pots.

Mr White said he was fed up with the treasure seekers, particularly as their excavations had created dangers for his sheep.

William Harrison, aged 41, of Woodhouse Road, Gainsborough, Cleveland, and Peter Head, aged 20, a market trader, of Dalby Close, Redcar, Cleveland, both denied the theft of old containers valued at £17.50. They had said they did not realize the site was privately owned.

Both were awarded costs out of central funds.

An unofficial strike by 300 Merseyside firemen, which immobilized 13 of the county's 32 stations and reduced the capacity of the others by a quarter ended yesterday.

Firemen go back

## Collectors of bottles at tip cleared of theft

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## Four hurt in gas explosions at homes

Four people were injured in gas explosions in houses at St Albans, Hertfordshire, and Long Eaton, Nottinghamshire, yesterday.

One house was destroyed and another burnt fiercely after being partly demolished in Albert Street, in the centre of St Albans. Both had been occupied, but two of the three people slightly injured, were Eastern Gas representatives investigating reports of a leak.

Eastern Gas said later that while the engineers searched for a leak a lorry drove past, and a spark might have caused the explosion.

Mr Aubrey Wren, aged 51, of Hamilton Road, Long Eaton, was taken to hospital with serious injuries after his kitchen had been demolished by an explosion.

Thomas Griffiths, aged 52, director of buildings for South Wales Police Authority, was found guilty on Tuesday night of corruptly receiving payment towards a holiday from a quantity surveyor.

Mr Griffiths, of Marbury Manor Road, Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan, was fined £500 and ordered to pay £500 costs at Cardiff Crown Court for receiving the sum as an inducement or reward for doing acts related to the police authority.

Peter Wyndham Gosh, aged 34, the surveyor of Little Acre, Marbury Manor, was found guilty of corruptly paying £75 towards the Jersey holiday for Mr Griffiths in 1973. He was fined £750 and ordered to pay £750 costs.

The jury reached majority verdicts of 10 to 2. The two men, who had pleaded not guilty to all the charges, were each acquitted of two further offences of alleged corruption by unanimous verdict.

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## Union rebukes a minister over snub to Princess

From Our Correspondent

Mr Golding, a junior minister at the Department of Employment, who boycotted the royal wedding of a lot came in his constituency, has been rebuked by members of his union.

Sixty Post Office workers at Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, sent a letter to Mr Golding, a member of the Union of Post Office Workers, condemning his criticism of the choice of Princess Margaret to open the centre. A representative of the postmen said: "Most people would much rather see a member of the Royal Family than a politician."

Mr Golding, said of the Princess: "She is not a world of work and is unconcerned with the fight against unemployment."

Woman's hunger strike

Ms Eileen Munro, aged 41, of Porthlethen, Bristol, went on hunger strike yesterday as she began a prison sentence of one month for refusing to pay arrears of £185.

Computers could cut losses by bus companies, unit says

By Michael Baily

The national subsidies suggested by the White Paper on transport would be largely unnecessary if bus companies used computers to operate their vehicles more efficiently, according to studies carried out by the White Paper.

The White Paper proposes to restore a cut of £75m in bus subsidies by 1980, keeping them at the present level of £150m a year, because otherwise it is thought the industry might collapse.

But work carried out by the Operational Research Unit at Leeds over the past 10 years suggests that savings of £20m a year could be made by re-scheduling buses to reduce repositioning journeys, quite apart from other measures.

The Leeds unit has carried out consultancy work for bus operators in Manchester, Hull, Merseyside, and South and West Yorkshire, making savings of 5 per cent in one case of 25 per cent in operating costs.

Mr Anthony Wren, who heads the unit, estimates that with the industry's annual turnover of £700m savings of £20m

Computers could cut losses by bus companies, unit says

## Nuclear plant 'would last for 50 years'

From Pearce Wright

Science Editor

Whitehaven

The validity of the proposals of British Nuclear Fuels to build a new nuclear fuel reprocessing plant at Windscale, Cumbria, was challenged for the first time on Tuesday at planning grounds on the eleventh day of the public inquiry.

Mr George Dobry, QC, representing the Isle of Man Government, maintained that the absence of such details as the size of buildings, heights of chimneys, the relationship of the new structure to adjacent land, and the visual impact on the environment was among the difficulties of providing the details requested about a plant that was not yet designed.

Agreeing that the possibility of building two reprocessing plants had been discussed up to a year ago, he said a second plant would probably not be at Windscale, because it would be difficult to accommodate it within the existing boundaries of the site.

Another disadvantage of the Windscale site cited by Mr Dobry was the unfavourable currents of the Irish Sea for waste discharge, shown by the accumulation of transuranics (heavy, long-lived radioactive elements in liquid effluent like americium and plutonium) in the sediments of the Ravenhill estuary.

Mr Scott said the new project might have been approached in a different way if a green field site was being developed. The present plans did not consider so much the disadvantages of the site as the advantages of developing somewhere else.

## Council and strike teachers hope to meet minister

By Diana Geddes

Education Correspondent

Both sides involved in the Oxfordshire teachers' strike are hoping to meet Miss Jackson, Under-Secretary of State for Education and Science, early next week in an attempt to find a solution to the dispute, which has closed 30 schools and partly closed 36 others.

Miss Jackson said in the Commons on Tuesday that although the dispute was a matter between the county council and the National Union of Teachers she would be willing "to see people from Oxford to the department".

Contrary to some press reports yesterday, Miss Jackson did not suggest that the Government had or would intervene in the dispute, nor did she offer to hold talks with both sides.

The NUT, however, was quick to respond to what it had believed to be an offer from the minister for a meeting under

her auspices. It told the department that it would be prepared to see her, but no meeting is likely until next week.

Brigadier Roger Streetfield, chairman of Oxfordshire Education Committee, said yesterday that he would be "more than happy" to have talks with Miss Jackson.

The strike is in protest against the county council's spending cuts which entail the loss of 344 full-time teaching posts.

The strike is expected to end shortly before the end of term, on July 15, whether or not a solution has been achieved by then: the teachers would stand to lose their summer holiday pay if they were still on strike at the end of term.

Schoolgirl dies

Karen Porter, aged 11, of Albany Village, Washington, Tyne and Wear, died yesterday after running into the gates of her school.

## ‘Copper thieves may have caused Tube failure’

Thefts of copper lighting cable probably caused the electrical fusing that led to thousands of passengers being trapped underground in acid smoke at Finsbury Park and Arsenal Underground stations last year. That is the conclusion of a government inquiry into the incident. Improvements in London Transport's emergency procedure are recommended.

Examination showed that a length of insulated copper neutral cable had been removed from beneath an Arsenal platform. That had bared some of the conductor in one cable and connected it to another, causing a short. There had been 46 similar reported thefts at the station since 1971.

Although extensive damage was done at Finsbury Park impossible, careful tests showed that the theft was the most likely explanation for the fusing. Major C. F. Rose, the inspector, says in his report published yesterday.

An important step towards fulfilling the Government's pledge to end remands of children aged 14 to 17 to adult prisons was taken yesterday with the announcement by Mr Rees, Home Secretary, of strict rules governing the issue of certificates of unfitness.



Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Position \_\_\_\_\_  
Company \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone \_\_\_\_\_



## OVERSEAS

## New opposition party launched by South African whites given little chance of political survival

From Ray Kennedy  
Johannesburg, June 29

South Africa's new white centre party, a merger of the once great United Party and the puny Democratic Party, which has not a single seat in Parliament, was launched here today amid distinct signs that it may not survive long enough to become the official opposition when Parliament resumes.

Even as Sir de Villiers Graaff, the United Party leader, was presiding over the last rites of his party at a Johannesburg ice rink last night, six more of its MPs resigned to further the process of self-immolation that has been killing off the party steadily for the past 20 years.

Mr Japie Basson, the leader of the group, said that, although he and his supporters had no intention of joining any existing political party they would cooperate with the anti-apartheid Progressive-Reform Party to form a new, virile (enlightened) opposition.

Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Reform Party, promised to work for a "united virile opposition" and declared that a committee would be appointed within a few days to start negotiations with the Basson group.

As things stand, the United Party and Democratic Party coalition called the New Republic Party, has 24 seats in Parliament and the Progressive-Reform Party 12, excluding the six in the Basson group.

Another anti-apartheid rebel, who broke away recently to form a new South African Party on the right of the existing opposition groupings, make up the rest of the opposition.

The National Party has 123 seats. The New Republic Party is

likely to lose a further seat to the Progressive Reform Party in a by-election in Johannesburg, which means the PRP will need to control only six more to take over as the official parliamentary opposition.

Mr Theo Gerdener, leader of the Democratic Party and former Interior Minister in the Nationalist Government, fell heavily on the ice today at the congress here and had to be helped to his feet by his new United Party colleagues before he was able to tell 700 delegates: "We are going to submit to the world outside a political system where there will be no apartheid, no discrimination and no domination at all."

The motto of the New Republic Party would be: "Self rule for all," he said. It appeared the vast majority of homeland blacks favoured self-rule and the party would appoint a commission of inquiry to find out what the nine million non-homeland blacks wanted.

The Johannesburg Star, formerly a staunch supporter of the United Party and of Sir de Villiers Graaff, said in a leading article: Sir de Villiers found himself in partnership with Mr Theo Gerdener, leader of a raggle-taggle group which cannot be properly described as a party.

"Mr Gerdener is so confused in his political thinking that he talks seriously of a 'confederal federal system', a political concept which exists only in his own mind. His terminology and stated objectives, as far as they can be comprehended, sound uncomfortably like apartheid ideology, though in more euphemistic terms."

The Star forecast that the New Republic Party was "likely

to waste away, its disheartened supporters drifting to the Nationalists or the PRP, leaving behind a group of disappointed politicians who meant well but missed their moment."

Sir de Villiers, who is leaving the leadership, told the congress: "What is needed is a party in the middle of the political spectrum, when that spectrum includes white, black and brown, so that moderate whites can talk to moderate blacks, while there are still moderate blacks in the interests of a peaceful solution."

The new party's aims included elimination of discrimination and domination, the protection of group identity, joint decision-making on matters of common interest, and the working out of a new constitution in consultation with all communities.

The leader of the new party has not been named so far, but is expected to be Mr Radclyffe Gamm, a leader of the United Party and one of its most forceful parliamentarians. He has been the architect of schemes, such as Natal's multi-racial consultative council and its plans for a multi-racial metropolitan council for greater Durban.

A wealthy sugar farmer, he would be the first English-speaking leader of the Opposition since Sir Thomas Smuts retired in 1912 to 1921. More important, he has already indicated that he is prepared to reopen the negotiations with the Progressive Reform Party which Sir de Villiers Graaff started earlier this year. His new party, he said, should be formed at another assembly on the road to a broader opposition, including other parties as well.

## Flags lowered for the last time on the Dulles concept of an eastern Nato

From Peter Hazelhurst  
Tokyo, June 29

Without firing a shot in anger the South-East Asian Treaty (Seato) Organization, the once proud military bulwark against communism in Asia, will fade into history tomorrow, unheralded and almost unnoticed.

There will be no ceremony to mark the demise of the military alliance when the flags of its six remaining members, the United States, Britain, the Philippines, Thailand, Australia and New Zealand, are lowered from the organization's deserted headquarters in Bangkok for the last time tomorrow.

Illustrating the conflicting objectives which have bedeviled Seato during its 22 years of existence, the flags of two founding members, Pakistan and France, have not been raised over the building for years. Pakistan, frustrated by Seato's refusal to intervene against India during the Bangladesh conflict, withdrew from the alliance in 1973. France ceased participating in military activities in 1967 and withdrew its financial support in 1974.

Inspired by the American cold war vision, John Foster Dulles, Seato was created under the Manila pact of September 8, 1954, nearly four months after the fall of Dien Bien Phu.

The original treaty declared that the eight founding members would cooperate within Seato to settle disputes by peaceful means, provide the area with economic development and establish a collective defence agreement against aggression. In executing the provisions of the treaty, the United States stipulated that intervention against aggression and armed attack should only apply to communist aggression.

The treaty also designated Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam as areas for defence against aggression. In the ensuing years the eight-party alliance conducted a number of joint military exercises in South-East Asia but the organization was never put to the test. Nor did it ever go to war. Essentially, Seato was founded because of the Korean war, which was seen as a test of the Dulles concept of an eastern Nato, "should be phased out in

accord with the new realities in South-East Asia."

That declaration by the organization's two remaining allies in Asia had a profound impact when the Seato Council met in New York in September two years ago and decided that the alliance should be phased out, "in spite of its useful contribution towards stability in the area."

The flags will be lowered for the last time tomorrow in Bangkok when Mr Sunthorn Hongladarom, the Thai Secretary-General of Seato, vacates his post. The equipment has been sold to the public and the building has been purchased by the Thai Government. Mr Dulles' dream dies and many concerned Asians are asking what is to replace it.

Instead of the threat of external aggression, the five members of the new, realistic economic and social alliance of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean)—Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and the Philippines—are now more concerned with the problem of domestic insurgency.

Hammering one of the last nails into the coffin, President Marcos of the Philippines and Mr Kukri Pramod, the former Prime Minister of Thailand, met in Manila in July, 1975, and declared that while the basic Manila pact of 1954 should remain in effect, the organization, Mr Dulles' concept of an eastern Nato, "should be phased out in

accord with the new realities in South-East Asia."

Perhaps Seato's vague successor might take some shape when the five leaders of Asean meet in Kuala Lumpur in August to review economic and political developments in the area. Although all five leaders of the alliance claim that Asean is primarily charged with economic and social matters, there is little doubt that the question of the security of South-East Asia will be a major topic during the coming summit meeting of the five in Kuala Lumpur.

## Sir Peter recalls his three years as envoy to three presidents

From Fred Emery  
Washington, June 29

To have been accredited to three Presidents in three years is, as a result of Watergate and the last election, Sir Peter Ramsbotham's rather unusual feat as Ambassador in Washington.

He leaves on Saturday to make way for Mr Peter Jay today he had a farewell new briefing with British correspondents with whom he has also managed the unusual feat of sustaining cordial relations.

He reflected today that he had not seen Mr Nixon more than three times. Mr Ford he saw only twice. Mr Carter he noted his warmth for Britain "which goes beyond sentimentality". He could not explain it other than saying that Mr Carter, like many others met on his own travels through the South all seemed steeped in goodwill towards the old country.

He thought, however, that any trace of this Anglo-American special relationship could be as much hindrance as help—as such in, for instance, tough trade negotiations where each side might unduly count on special consideration by the other.

Sir Peter also boldly commented on Mrs Anne Arundell, the former American Ambassador to Britain, that she was a "very good" woman. Of all the American ladies he did not think he had met another "who I could see in the White House".

Sir Peter is rather proud of predicting Mr Carter's success.

It is known that he was the first ambassador to dine with Mr Carter when he was a candidate; later the first to meet him as President. Less known is the fact that in the crucial days of the big election, when everyone predicted that Mr Wallace would be the winner, Sir Peter was a rare bird indeed. He came back and told us—well before the vote and before any primary victories—that the odds seemed to come right after the completion of the substantial Monetary Fund loans and arrangements last winter—a process which he described as the most "disconcerting" of his time here.

He wanted it clear, too, that 80 per cent of his time had been spent running the Rolls-Royce machine of the embassy staff and the network of consulates general throughout the country. Gone were the days when the ambassador personally could produce to do it all. "His old machine to be embellished and run like a machine in its maximum work, he was not so hot on political detail. The record is the reverse, if anything. Certainly his knowledge and sureness in keeping a sure track of the borrowing and underpinning in the Washington political woodwork have been well remarked, and useful to Britain."

On the role of ambassador, he said he had spent most of his time defending Britain, asking that Americans should "give us the benefit of the doubt". Nor until after the 1975 referendum on EEC had Britain really got a grip on itself and rampant inflation. It had been difficult for him then to come to the big investors that "we were credible and credit worthy".

He thought that Mr Peter Jay could have an easier time in this regard and could now pursue getting credit for what Britain had done to pull itself up again. Sir Peter noted how many things had seemed to come right after the completion of the substantial Monetary Fund loans and arrangements last winter—a process which he described as the most "disconcerting" of his time here.

## Congress gives go-ahead for B1 bomber

Washington, June 29—Congress has given the go-ahead for the development of the B1 super-bomber, which would be the most expensive weapons system in history, even though some critics argued that it was already obsolete.

Government sources here said yesterday that the Soviet Union has already begun work on a new fighter designed to intercept the B1, but Congressmen backing the B1 said it could be modernized for service well into the next century against any Soviet air defence innovations.

A final decision on B1 development now rests with President Carter, who during his election campaign described it as a wasteful aircraft.

The Pentagon has already spent \$4,000m (£2,300m) on the project and the House of Representatives last night rejected by 243 votes to 178, an amendment cutting off a further \$1,500m in funds for the aircraft.

They also said they did not think news of the Soviet development was a threat to Carter's decision on the B1, which he was to announce tomorrow.

Leading article, page 17

## 'Summary justice' fear in trial of dissidents

Paris, June 29—Two Soviet dissidents, members of the Helsinki monitoring committee, have gone on trial in conditions of near-secrecy somewhere in the Ukraine, dissident exiles said here today.

Mr Leonid Plyushch, a mathematician, and Mr Vadim Delaunay, a poet, said they were telephoned by friends in the Soviet Union last night and told that the trial began yesterday. They added that friends and relatives, including the wife of one defendant and his mother, had been barred from the court. They identified the accused as Mr Oleg Tikh and Mr Mykola Rudenko.

Mr Plyushch and Mr Delaunay said they did not know exactly where the trial was taking place, but thought it was near Donetsk. They feared "summary justice" would be meted out.

The authorities, they added, had "only a small step" to take to restore the Stalin-era practice of trying dissidents in secret without defence lawyers—Agence France-Presse.

Richard Davy writes: Exceptional secrecy appears to surround the Ukrainian trials, and the distance from Moscow adds to the difficulty of getting full information.

Two other members of the Ukrainian group to receive their punishment of the Helsinki

## Chad and Libya clash at OAU meeting

Libreville, June 29—Chad and Libya clashed sharply today at the ministerial meeting here of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

Chad allegations that Libya has occupied an important region in northern Chad.

The official complaint lodged with an international body about the occupation. The question is round about where, according to some reports, there are mass graves.

Mr Wadal Abdelkader Khamouche, the Chad Foreign Minister, told the meeting that there had been fighting between Chad and Libyan troops in recent weeks in the northern Chad area of Barkan, Ennedi and Tibesti provinces.

He said that Libya, of having armed and aided Chad rebels who operate in this northern region. Libya's aim, he said, was to set up a puppet state from among local Touareg tribesmen.

This puppet state, Mr Khamouche said, would extend to parts of Algeria and Niger (both areas are shown in recently published Libyan maps as being Libyan territory). The

Touareg state could thus provide Libya with the chance of harvesting the natural riches of the region.

Mr Khamouche said that Chad, once again found itself in conflict with its neighbours in the western Sahara dispute, Morocco and Mauritania, but this time in a debate over the necessary problem in Africa. He said that the Algerian amendment in a debate begun yesterday on the definition of the term, contained an implied criticism of the Moroccan-Mauritanian presence in western Sahara, which was eventually dropped.

The final definition accepted by the OAU foreign ministers was a statement by any person who in an armed conflict, either within a country or outside it, who in fact takes part in hostilities for personal profit.

He said that the presence in conflict, and who is not a national of either country involved in the hostilities nor a resident of territory controlled by one of the parties.

## Britain denies seizing arms for Guatemala

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain yesterday denied responsibility for the detention in Barbados, an independent member of the Commonwealth, of an aircraft loaded with 26 tonnes of ammunition destined for Guatemala.

Guatemala had described the action as "a clear British provocation by way of its colony Barbados". It showed the Government said that Britain had an intention of settling peacefully the dispute with Guatemala over the future of the Caribbean territory of Belize.

Barbados is one of several countries in the region which opposes Guatemala's claim to Belize.

## Sri Lanka rebels call off jail hunger strike

Colombo, June 29—A six-day hunger strike by more than 100 people imprisoned for calling off today after prison authorities had promised to investigate their grievances, a prison spokesman said.

The first was in protest against alleged denial of privileges as a result of the enforcement of stricter security measures.

Fourteen of the prisoners were admitted to the jail hospital here on the fourth day of the hunger strike. Among the hunger strikers was the leader of the extreme left People's Liberation Front who is serving a life sentence for his part in the insurrection.

Reuter.

## 23-year jail term sought on Briton at Somali trial

Mogadishu, June 29—The prosecution today demanded 23-year jail sentences for a British woman and her three co-defendants on trial in Mogadishu on espionage charges.

The verdict is due to be announced tomorrow on Miss Jane Wright, who is 20; Mr George de Neef, aged 39, from Holland; Miss Charlotte Hollis, aged 25, from South Africa; and Mr Walter de Rijn, aged 33, from Switzerland.

They were accused of spying and illegal entry into Somalia from the British ship, the Julia, which was seized last November near Hain, in northern Somalia. They pleaded not guilty.

Their trial, held in closed court, began last Saturday and accused of death by firing squad could have been sought against the four if found guilty of espionage.

But at today's session, Attorney General, in a two-hour summing up, asked the court to impose a sentence of 23 years on each. He also called for the seizure of the Julia.

Mr Neville Chittick, a British archaeologist, gave evidence the trial, has been examined by the Attorney General and by the Somali defence counsel, court sources said.

Fourteen witnesses have been heard. Prosecution exhibits included cameras, binoculars and account books.

One official each from British, Swiss and Dutch embassies have been allowed to attend the trial as observers.

Reuter.

## Hijack 'to draw Arab attention to Lebanon'

Doha, Qatar, June 29—A Lebanese man, arrested here today after hijacking the Gulf Air VC10 jetliner with 64 people on board, said he wanted to draw attention to the situation in Lebanon.

Saïd Muhammad Hassan Sharara, aged 26, said by officials to be from southern Lebanon, said he believed his hijack was "the best way to attract the attention of Arabs who do not care enough about the deteriorating situation in southern Lebanon."

The area is the scene of fighting between Palestinians and the Lebanese left on one side, and the Lebanese right supported by Israel on the other.

Mr Sharara was arrested by Qatar security men after he had hijacked the VC10 jetliner with 64 people on board, said he wanted to draw attention to the situation in Lebanon.

An official statement issued here said Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa al-Thani, Qatar's Crown Prince and Defence Minister, went to the airport to supervise negotiations with the hijacker.

After Mr Sharara allowed the crew and passengers off the aircraft, a group of Qatar security men got inside and arrested the hijacker, the statement said.

Reuter.

## US tightening ban on chrome imports

From David Cross  
Washington, June 29

The State Department today refused to comment on African allegations that Rhodesian chrome was coming illegally into the United States.

But officials said that negotiations were already under way with industrialized countries like Japan to ensure that their exports to the United States contained no banned minerals from Rhodesia.

A spokesman for the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in Libreville claimed yesterday that Japan was buying Rhodesian chrome and re-exporting it to the United States in defiance of United Nations

sanctions. The matter would be discussed by foreign ministers of the OAU who begin a five-day meeting in Gabon this weekend, the spokesman added.

Over the years there have been many reports that Rhodesian chrome has entered the United States by way of such countries as Japan, West Germany and the Netherlands.

The US permissible under American law between 1971 and last March when the so-called Byrd Amendment was in force.

But since March, when the amendment was repealed by Congress, President Carter has been going out of his way to ensure that the United States

honours United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia. One of his main aims has been to demonstrate that he is serious about the changes he has made in American policy towards Rhodesia.

The Administration has also been putting strong pressure on its allies to ensure that they, too, respect their obligations under sanctions on Rhodesia.

Tokyo, June 29—Japan today denied that it was buying chrome from Rhodesia and re-exporting it to the United States. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the OAU allegation was groundless and must have been based on misunderstanding.—Reuter.

Continued from page 1

eroded layer between deposits of volcanic ash. No such layer was found.

Excavations on Crete against the volcanic destruction theory. Deposits of volcanic ash are not found at the level corresponding to a date of 1450 BC.

It is possible that early researchers were misled by pumice stone found in human settlements of this period which could have been imported for use as implements.

New estimates of the size of the tidal wave produced by the collapse of the crater of the Thera volcano show that the wave was less than 30ft high and so could not have caused the extensive destruction previously attributed to it.

If the destruction in 1450 BC was not caused by the effects of a volcano some other cause must be found. The most

## Earthquake, not volcano, may have hit Crete

Continued from page 1

likely is a catastrophic regional earthquake.

The alternative, of course, is that the destruction was made—the simultaneous sinking of cities is a characteristic of invading armies.

This idea of invaders from the mainland would have been tenable some 25 years ago but scripts found in Knossos have been shown to be the origin of thirteenth-century BC Greek. It is now clear that Knossos was in the hands of Mycenaean mainlanders.

The research was carried out by Hans Pflüger of the Institute of Mineralogy at Tübingen University and Herr Wolfgang Schiering of the School of Classical Archaeology at the University of Mannheim.

By Nature-Times News Service. Source: Nature, 267, 819, June 30, 1977.

## Strike closes all Delhi newspapers

Delhi, June 29—All Delhi's daily newspapers were closed down today by a one-day strike in support of workers on the Indian Express, which has not published for the past two weeks.

Eight English-language, three Hindi and two Urdu dailies were involved.

Some 450 staff members of the Delhi office of the Indian Express and Financial Express have been on strike since June 16 demanding payment of interim pay increases awarded in April.

The newspaper announced last week that it was closing down the Delhi editions of the two newspapers from September 23. Since then, employees of the Indian Express group have gone on strike in other cities.—Reuter.

## Laos hint that detained Britons will be freed

Bangkok, June 29—Six foreigners detained in Laos last Thursday will be released soon, Laotian police told diplomats who visited them in a Vietnamese police station today.

According to a British Embassy official, the police had said that the six were still under investigation on charges which have not been officially specified.

The diplomats visited the detainees—three Britons, two French nationals, and Mr John Everingham, an Australian journalist—and talked to them for about 20 minutes in a converted church, where they are being held about two miles from the centre of Vientiane.

Asked whether they might be expelled, the British official said: "It seems fairly clear that Everingham and at least some of the others will be expelled."

He added that the five detained with Mr Everingham had

been arrested separately as they drove up to his house in Vientiane for different reasons over a period of hours last Thursday evening. Two Laotians, one of them Mr Everingham's translator, were also detained and were being held in the police station.

The diplomats, from the British, French and Australian embassies, found the six "all in good health".

The Britons arrested are teachers with the British-based Voluntary Service Overseas organization. They were named as Mr Ray Oram, 26, his wife, Soufira, and Mr Ray Kennedy, aged 22.

French Embassy sources have identified the French pair as M. François Carver, from Annecy, and M. Georges Bibollet, a teacher from Dijon.

Mr Everingham is the Laos correspondent for several Western and Asian news organizations.—Reuter.

## Greece 'should refuse talks with Turkey

From Mario Modiano  
Athens, June 29

Mr George Mavros, leader of the Democratic Centre Union, the main opposition party, expressed grave doubts today that the change of government in Turkey would improve the situation in Cyprus or the Aegean.

"Mr Ecevit's policy statement showed no departure from his already familiar line," he said. The Greek Government, so far, has refrained from commenting on the new Turkish Prime Minister's suggestion of a meeting with his Greek counterpart, and his assertion that goodwill will solve the problems between the two countries can be solved.

Mr Mavros said that if he were in power he would have broken off instantly all dialogue with Turkey.

As long as Turkey insists

on treating us like the chiefs of a defeated army, we should refuse to talk. Turkey does not negotiate, she dictates. If we refuse, she will be in an impossible situation to use force."

He did not see that any purpose would be served by a meeting between the Greek and Turkish Prime Ministers, unless there was a change in Turkish attitudes. "The only way in Turkey who can order the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Cyprus today is Mr Ecevit, who sent them there in the first place. Why does he not do that? It would be a good start."

The Greek islands in the eastern Aegean have been fortified because of a repeated threatening and provocative statements by Turkish leaders. "Why should Turkey maintain 120 landing craft opposite those islands? Why should she set up an army corps for the Aegean area, if

not in order to intimidate Greece?"

He was sure the Government would not hesitate to demilitarize the six Aegean islands. If Turkey eliminated the threat, "I who dream of a revival of Ottoman empire must be paranoid," he added.

"If Turkey dares to launch a Greek national army, it will be inevitable." Mr Mavros declared. "A Greek-Turkish war, once it starts, will be impossible to contain. It will take on dimensions which no one can foresee. The first victim of the disaster will be Turkey herself."

For Greece and Turkey, therefore, the only solution was friendship. "We have common interests and a common enemy," he said. Mr Mavros said. An initiative for peace should come from Turkey, which, he said, bore the responsibility for the present state of hostility.

Reuter.



# ERSEAS

## Israel likely to reject Carter demand for territorial concessions

Jerusalem, June 29 — Prime Minister Menachem Begin seems to be only man in Jerusalem who is not upset over the explicit American demand that Israel must be able to withdraw from the Golan Heights and the West Bank as a condition for peace negotiations.

Mr. Begin's new Prime Minister's office has issued a statement in which he says that the American demand is "unacceptable" and that "everybody is entitled to his own opinion" so long as it is not based on "force or threat".

The statement, which was issued after reports that the American demand was a recent comment by Mr. Begin, his Foreign Minister, Mr. Dayan, and his Defence Minister, Mr. Rabin, was seen as a warning that the Israeli Government would not be prepared to accept the American demand.

Mr. Begin's statement was also seen as a warning that the Israeli Government would not be prepared to accept the American demand.

## Ottawa to give way in language dispute

Ottawa, June 29 — The federal government has served notice that it intends to avoid a collision with Quebec over the controversial issue of linguistic rights. In so doing, it may have alienated large numbers of the predominantly English-speaking residents of the predominantly French-speaking province.

A policy document, tabled in the Commons recently, laid down the principle that Canadians possess the right to have their children educated in the official language of their choice — English or French. This freedom of choice, applicable throughout the country, was essential to the survival of Canada. But at the moment, said Mr. John Roberts, the Secretary of State, in a statement on tabled the document, there is only one province where the principle can be freely translated into practice: Quebec.

The freedom of choice that the Quebec education system provides must be extended right across Canada, but this could not be achieved overnight. (Under Canada's federal constitution, education is a provincial responsibility.)

Mr. Roberts then changed direction and talked about Quebec's famous Bill 101, now before the Provincial Assembly, which will make French the one official language of Quebec and severely restrict admission to English-language schools.

He argued that Bill 101 reflects "an apprehension" about the future security of the French language and culture of Quebec, and about the way the rest of Canada will be prepared to treat the French language.

"The principle that Canadians have a right to have their children educated in the official language of their choice," he said, "recognizes that the people of Quebec might decide that circumstances there could require a determination that full freedom of choice should be deferred until present elements of insecurity for the French language and culture are removed or reduced."

In view of the considerable insecurity at the moment in Quebec concerning the preservation of French in that province, it is the responsibility of Canadians from all provinces to make the status of the French language more secure in Canada. But as long as the present insecurity persists, the Government agrees that the deferment of this principle may be necessary.

Mr. Roberts's statement could be read as a signal that the federal government is leaning away from the idea of challenging the constitutional validity of Bill 101 in the courts after its expected passage later this summer. This is an option federal authorities have been holding open.

In some quarters, however, the statement was viewed as a betrayal of English-speaking Quebecers struggling to preserve their right to choose the language of instruction for their children.

At a subsequent Commons session, Mr. Joe Clark, the Conservative Opposition leader, asked Mr. Trudeau, the Prime Minister, when it might be possible "to persist with the immediate implementation of the principle of free choice."

The Prime Minister replied that, in the other provinces, it will depend on how long it takes to provide the educational facilities for French-language minorities — that Quebec's English-language minority has enjoyed for 50 years. In Quebec, it would depend on the psychology of those who feel threatened. "I, for one, do not think that the majority of Quebecers feel threatened with extinction," added the Prime Minister.

# Fashion

by Prudence Glynn



The fabulous Adrian silhouette, panther hips and boxer shoulders, worn by Claudette Colbert in 'Without Reservations', circa 1946. From the Hollywood Film Costume exhibition at the Whitworth Art Gallery, Manchester, on until July 23.



Edward Maeder, of the Fashion Institute of Technology in New York, at work on an early nineteenth-century lawn dress, probably English. The restoration of such clothes is a long and arduous process. To restore the whiteness, the dress was washed carefully in bleach, then rinsed 12 times. Maeder uses a neutral detergent for washing, and distilled water for rinsing. The separate skirt has elaborate cuffs and tucks, each one of which has been filled with fibre-free cotton wool and then dried, to restore the shape and bounce of the design. Experts in that, as in many other fields, Maeder has examples, not advocating the methods of the late great Lady Lendle-Featherstonhaugh, who restored a lot of English tapestries and silk hangings.

## The thread of history

"If I'd mentioned the word museum no one would have wanted to know," confided Ted Tilling about his efforts for the new Wimbledon acreage which bears just such a designation. "The moment I said, 'I want you to be in the Hall of Fame for the Golden Oldies,' they all flocked to cooperate."

Which just goes to show that in America the fear of the tomb hangs more heavily even than elsewhere. After all, how can you quickly for a museum until you are dead, they reckon. So the search for alternatives with less intimations of mortality is on. Conservation is a neat one, and currently you can see a very neat exhibition, sponsored by Courtauld, at the Museum of London, London Wall, EC2Y 5NN. The exhibits come from the Textile Conservation Centre at Hampton Court.

In Manchester you can bathe in the reflected glory of the large screen, while the Whitworth shows Hollywood Film Costume. Or if by chance you are going to New York, try to see the Fashion Institute of Technology's fund raising exhibition of 300 years of dress. In Bob Riley, head of the research and conservation department, FIT has one of the greatest living experts in conservation, and he is backed by a superb library of dresses which range from bead-embroidered gingham by Maine bocher (such a gas, my dear) through the famous Marcella diaper bathing suit via Glens, Norrell, Triger, Givenchy, Dior, and a sensational 1860 saddle riding outfit with chambray leather drawers to the breeches and a chambray leather jacket to wear (heaven knows how) under the pouter-pigeon padded jacket, the most perfect examples of Courtauld. One day I shall get him to top up on his British designers, too.

## redible centre party Australian politics

Aiton, June 29 — In a dull political day in recent months has almost dazzling success, the Australian centre party, the Australian Democrats, has been the most sceptical political party in the country. Now that the party will have a seat in the Senate, Mr. Don Dunstan, the party's founder and as predicted six to eight in the Senate which will be the balance of the Upper House.

The Australian Democrats in the country by surprise probably Mr. Chipp, aged 51, from the Liberal Party, after a year or so of frustration by the sm of the Liberal Party, during the Whitlam government, Chipp was shadow of Social Security, he led by Mr. Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister, the Liberals came to power in December, 1975; he has been sitting the back bench.

For Mr. Chipp's bid the Liberal Party is "enough" for some had been considered a progressive within the party, always displaying modern attitudes towards such issues as censorship, divorce and abortion, while firmly maintaining his endorsement of the capitalist ethic.

His record was distinguished. During the Gorton and McMahon administrations, he held three portfolios: Navy, tourist activities and customs. It was during the Whitlam years that Mr. Chipp began to fall seriously out of step with his party; and when he made it clear that he was against uranium mining and for Australia becoming a republic, it was probably too much for Mr. Chipp.

Thus the only real surprise about Mr. Chipp's resignation was that it took so long in coming. Mr. Chipp cannot abide.

His resignation speech made reference to "those Australians who yearned for the emergence of a third political force, representing middle-of-the-road policies which would owe no allegiance to 'outside' pressure groups."

The support gained by the Australian Democrats before even formulating their platform clearly suggests that a large portion of the Australian electorate can identify with neither the Liberal Party nor the Australian Labour Party.

## iff and aides charged over jail death

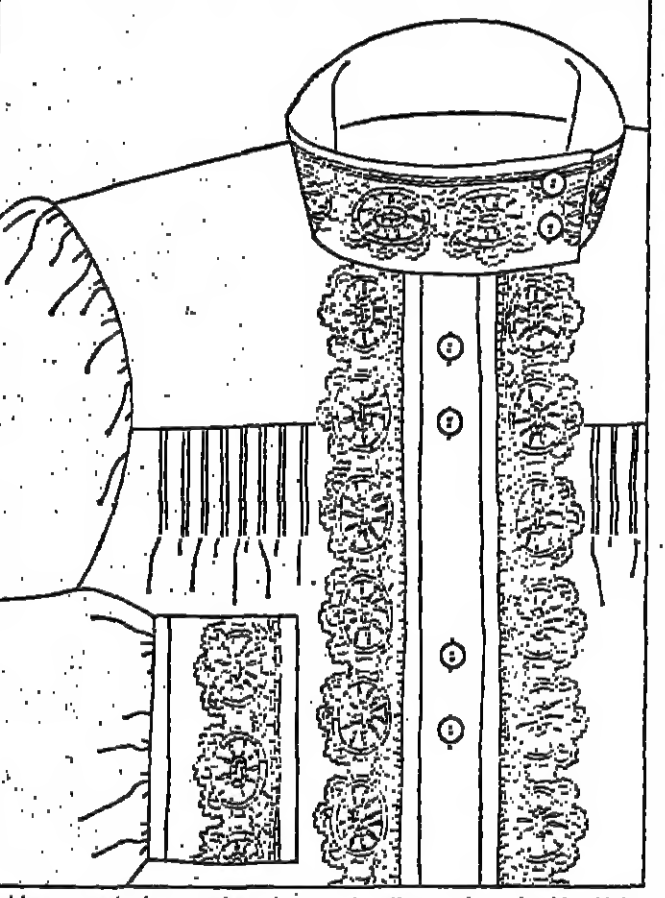
June 29 — The Sheriff of his assistants in unty, Alabama, were yesterday by a federal on charges that they had allowed a prisoner to escape from jail and then had from ambush, oner, Louis Wallace, last October 12 as he from a hole cut a second-floor wall of County jail. He was life sentence for first-order and was being county prison because of a parole violation. Sheriff Mr. Thomas d he was "shocked and belief" by the He said he was in at the time Mr. Thomas was shot. The case is simple. A criminal serving life for first-degree murder of a black man escaped. He was not attempting to escape, he had escaped. He was shot and killed. He was shot and killed because it is the sworn duty of every member of this office to protect the public from jail escapees.

The federal indictment alleged that Mr. Thomas and the other officers had plotted the ambush to put a stop to a series of escapes from the Mobile jail. It said:

"It was part of the plan and purpose of the conspiracy that the conspirators would, without lawful authority, shoot from ambush one or more of the said inmates during a planned escape attempt which was to occur through a hole dug in the wall of the Mobile County jail, of which escape attempt the conspirators had prior knowledge."

"Some of the conspirators concealed themselves in the vicinity of the jail in order to carry out the planned ambush and communicated by radio between themselves as to the progress of the digging of the hole. Deputy Sheriff James A. Stanford shot to death inmate Louis Wallace when Wallace attempted to escape through the hole dug in the north wall of the jail."

Mr. Thomas Ray, a communications specialist in the Sheriff's department, was indicted on two counts of perjury before the grand jury in connection with the case. Mr. Thomas Ray, a former assistant United States Attorney serving as the lawyer for one of the men indicted in the case, was indicted on charges of jury tampering. He allegedly tried to influence a cousin, who was serving on the jury. — New York Times News Service.



A blouse made from antique lace and cotton or lawn by Mrs Helen Brown of the Clergy House, 89 Westwick Crescent, Sheffield. This enterprising wife of the cloth combines the roles of "clergy wife, scholar's mate, and schoolteacher" with those of designer, and "I rummage and fight with middle-aged ladies brandishing umbrellas at all the local jumble sales to find interesting, unusual material." Each blouse, hand made from sought out pieces, comes with its own lavender bag and costs £15-£18 according to style. Mrs Brown is just off to Turkey in seek out further scraps. Drawn by Lyn Gier



Jennifer Fitzgerald-Bond of the Textile Conservation Centre at Hampton Court (the principal is Mrs Karen Finch, OBE) working on a pair of eighteenth-century shoes

## PS on scent

Following my racy revelations last week, discussion has galloped on to why more cosmetic companies with men's ranges in the stable do not sponsor more sportsmen/male sporting events. It was a good week for such observations, what with cricket and tennis on every small screen, around somewhere. Tennis I love and watch, so it was not hard for me to find a suitable male, in that game, for the mature, beefcake image, who more handsome than John Newcombe in those fetching striped sleeves and chic woolly gilet? But the world of cricket I know nothing of, and it is quite by mistake, or rather pressing the wrong knob, that I find myself in a position to suggest three simply smashing men, all quite different in type (identification, or at any rate wishful thinking, is an inherent part of cosmetic purchase whether by women for men or by men for themselves.)

If the blond, leonine aggressor is what you go for, then Tony Greig is a superb specimen — it goes without saying that everyone I pick is inter alia the tops in his sport; we go only for quality on this page — but if you prefer the dark, dazzling modest sort who leaves the whole feminine section of the Sunningdale tennis club dance sighing from the wisteria-clad patios of daddy's country house (I know, P. G. Wode-

house is needed for this passage) then Woolmer is your man.

For those who adore nostalgic little blondes (the Prince of Wales, Leslie Howard), cricket also provides a gentleman called Underwood, who may for all I know be six foot four, but certainly fits the face. In racing, of course, the only man worth going for is Lester Piggott. You just know you could bring a smile to that sardonic face with a pat round the chops of Braggi, Aramis, or Bruc. Come to think of it, did not Brylcreem feature in its advertisements Denis Compton, whose endearingly beggy "longs" were for me the highlight of the Gaumont British News of yesterday?

Incidentally, when *Nation* was reliving highlights from Fred Perry's Wimbledon championship days, Fred was asked whether his long white flannels — de rigueur wear — did not hamper play, he let fall the gem that one had them made especially wide in the thigh and full in the seat — so that you can bend down quickly."

Perhaps that is the reason for the disgraceful, and alas only too typical behaviour of the All England Club, towards Bunny Austin, chronicled in a letter to *The Times* (June 28). Bunny Austin was the first man to wear shorts at Wimbledon, in 1932 I shall now promote the notion that it was not his

political affiliation to Moral Rearmament, not his move to America in the war (lots of people went), it was his unsporting sartorial reform which gave him the edge on those still catching their pinnis in the turnups of their trousers.

Do not dismiss my theory too lightly; it was sartorial reform which got Ted Tilling barred from the favour of the All England Club. After, like Austin, years of service in tennis and countless pleasure to millions through his designs for the world's stars, Ted was barred after the Gussie Moran lace panties excitement. Until this year he queued up for tickets like Mr Austin, played for them himself and stepped through the hallowed portals of the Clubhouse for the first time in 28 years when the BBC flew him in from Philadelphia specifically to take part in the long equestrian show. Without Mr Tilling's help, the dress section of the new museum at Wimbledon could not have existed. Thus we reward our successes.

"In America, no one talks to the runner-up." Billie Jean King told me. The trouble with Britain seems to be that we are more at ease with the loser (provided he or she loses gracefully) than with the naked force of winners, in whatever game. In the interests of all society we ought surely to find a balance. Mine is to tell Mrs

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## in to end facilities Navy

Bahrain, June 29 — s decided to end its with the United States Navy. A Foreign spokesman announced the decision. The decision will be made tomorrow. The decision was decided "by us" to allow the to retain a naval base in Bahrain.

Correspondent of States sources in Bahrain refused to comment on the Bahraini decision.

The decision was decided "by us" to allow the to retain a naval base in Bahrain.

## Three Chinese radicals reviled at mass rally

From David Bonavia Hongkong, June 29.

Three supporters of the disgraced radical faction in China have been forced to attend a mass rally of more than a million people to denounce and revile them in the south-western city of Kunming, according to broadcasts from the city's radio station.

Civilians and soldiers took part in the demonstration rally. The broadcast said: "The army men and people roared when it was announced that Chu Ku-chia, Huang Chao-chi and Liu Yin-ming would be present at the scene to undergo denunciations, exposure, and criticism. All their hatred erupted like volcanoes. They said what they wanted to say but could not say during the time when the four pests were running rampant."

The "four pests" are Mao Tse-tung's widow, Chiang Ching and her former political associates. The three men hailed out at the Kunming meeting are considered to have acted as her agents during the period of radical excess from 1974 onwards.

Mr Chu Ku-chia was a senior functionary in the provincial Communist Youth League, an alternate member of the standing committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and a delegate to the fourth National People's Congress in 1975. Mr Huang Chao-chi was an army officer in the provincial administration and Mr Liu Yin-ming was a prominent member of the municipal party committee.

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Luxurious leisurewear for the big man, just arrived: beautifully styled light-weight summer jacket by Rang of Sweden. 44-52 chest. £29.95.

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# Cambridge lose stride in dismissal of Higgin and Roebuck

Foodcock  
respondent  
Cambridge University  
281 for seven against

Having lost the toss, Cambridge were dismissed in the first hour of the match. The batsmen were out in quick succession, leaving the bowlers to take the match. The first wicket fell when Higgin was dismissed for 10. The second wicket fell when Roebuck was dismissed for 10. The third wicket fell when...

# Gatting keeps Middlesex in hunt

By Norman de Mesquita  
CANTERBURY: Middlesex, with nine wickets remaining, need 43 runs to beat Kent.

A second innings for Kent left left on a knife edge at Canterbury. Middlesex, who had made steady progress towards their target of 227, with Gatting giving Kent the chance of victory when it had begun to look unlikely.

# Rugby Union Morgan reveals in mud as Lions use physique to advantage

Westport, New Zealand, June 29.—On a field which became a sea of mud the British Lions showed their way to a 45-0 win over a combined West Coast-Buller side here today. The result was an surprise. The Lions, 22 points ahead at half-time, were too powerful up front for a side who rarely found themselves in a scoring position.

# Football Banned United supporters face reprieve

Manchester United and Chelsea supporters were yesterday given a glimmer of hope of attending away matches next season. The Football Association's ruling on the ban on supporters of these two clubs was reprieved.

# Golf O'Connor wins title again after a tense finish

Christy O'Connor had a tight battle before he became only the second player in the 20-year history of the event to win the PGA seniors championship for two successive years at the Royal Birkdale Hotel.

# Northamptonshire are caned by Hampshire's openers

Richardson hit one six and 15 fours in his 101. Greenidge, batting for Hampshire, was made man of the match.

# Australian qualities come shining through

By Richard Stratton  
CHESTERFIELD: The Australians with eight first innings wickets in hand, are seven runs behind Derbyshire.

Virgil Wade, rightly her victory was announced. There were, however, worst places to be yesterday than in the sunbath at Chesterfield. The Australians, who had been in the sunbath since they left off after the demolition of Northamptonshire, were shown at the same of purpose and ruthlessness which should never be far away from those wearing the baggy green caps.

# Leading scores on final day

| Player                       | Score |
|------------------------------|-------|
| 311: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 310: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 309: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 308: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 307: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 306: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 305: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 304: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 303: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 302: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 301: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |

# Another Busby record

Notts County have put in a bid of around £50,000 for Viv Busby, the Norwich City striker.

# Russians ban smoking

Moscow, June 29.—Russian sports chiefs today slapped an official ban on smoking by spectators at all sports events, covered stadiums and swimming pools.

# Northants v Durham

| Player                       | Score |
|------------------------------|-------|
| 311: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 310: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 309: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 308: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 307: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 306: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 305: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 304: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 303: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 302: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 301: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |

# Brown and Willis the two steadfast men

By Alan Gibson  
THE OVAL: Surrey, with all first innings wickets in hand, are 260 runs behind Warwickshire.

Typical of Surrey was the comment of the man behind him, and he was not intending to be complimentary. "You", said his neighbor, "let 'em out the 'ook'."

# Brighton results

| Player                       | Score |
|------------------------------|-------|
| 311: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 310: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 309: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 308: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 307: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 306: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 305: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 304: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 303: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 302: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 301: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |

# Great Yarmouth

| Player                       | Score |
|------------------------------|-------|
| 311: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 310: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 309: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 308: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 307: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 306: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 305: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 304: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 303: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 302: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 301: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |

# Carlisle

| Player                       | Score |
|------------------------------|-------|
| 311: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 310: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 309: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 308: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 307: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 306: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 305: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 304: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 303: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 302: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 301: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |

# Northants v Durham

| Player                       | Score |
|------------------------------|-------|
| 311: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 310: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 309: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 308: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 307: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 306: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 305: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 304: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 303: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 302: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 301: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |

# Today's cricket

| Match  | Score        |
|--|--------------|
| CHESHIRE: Derbyshire v Australia                     | 110-0 (11.0) |
| COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP: Gloucestershire v Warwickshire | 110-0 (11.0) |
| OTHER MATCH: Leicestershire v Cambridge              | 110-0 (11.0) |

# Sussex v Somerset

| Player                       | Score |
|------------------------------|-------|
| 311: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 310: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 309: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 308: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 307: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 306: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 305: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 304: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 303: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 302: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 301: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |

# Glamorgan v Worcs

| Player                       | Score |
|------------------------------|-------|
| 311: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 310: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 309: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 308: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 307: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 306: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 305: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 304: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 303: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 302: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 301: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |

# Northants v Durham

| Player                       | Score |
|------------------------------|-------|
| 311: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 310: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 309: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 308: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 307: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 306: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 305: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 304: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 303: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 302: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 301: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |

# Other match

| Player                       | Score |
|------------------------------|-------|
| 311: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 310: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 309: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 308: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 307: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 306: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 305: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 304: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 303: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 302: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 301: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |

# Under-25 competition

| Player                       | Score |
|------------------------------|-------|
| 311: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 310: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 309: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 308: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 307: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 306: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 305: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 304: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 303: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 302: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 301: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |

# Official scratchings

| Player                       | Reason |
|------------------------------|--------|
| 311: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |
| 310: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |
| 309: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |
| 308: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |
| 307: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |
| 306: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |
| 305: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |
| 304: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |
| 303: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |
| 302: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |
| 301: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |

# Official scratchings

| Player                       | Reason |
|------------------------------|--------|
| 311: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |
| 310: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |
| 309: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |
| 308: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |
| 307: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |
| 306: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |
| 305: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |
| 304: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |
| 303: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |
| 302: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |
| 301: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |

# Official scratchings

| Player                       | Reason |
|------------------------------|--------|
| 311: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |
| 310: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |
| 309: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |
| 308: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |
| 307: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |
| 306: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |
| 305: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |
| 304: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |
| 303: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |
| 302: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |
| 301: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |        |

# Northants v Durham

| Player                       | Score |
|------------------------------|-------|
| 311: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 310: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 309: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 308: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 307: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 306: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 305: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 304: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 303: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 302: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |
| 301: J. S. W. 78, 80, 75, 77 |       |

# Other racing, page 12

# Other racing, page 12

# Other racing, page 12

# Other racing, page 12

# Other racing, page 12

# Other racing, page 12











## NEW BOOKS

## A high sense of moral purpose

**The First Fabians**  
By Norman and  
Jeanne MacKenzie

(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £12.50)

Although long and packed with material, this book is not a history of the Fabian movement. The period when prominent Fabians sat in successive Labour cabinets, and actually saw some of their schemes take physical form, or at least appear on the statute book, is dismissed briefly in an epilogue. The MacKenzies are primarily concerned with the intellectual, political and social climate which made the idea of Fabianism possible in the 1880s, and with the men and women who gave it birth and nourished it. By 1914, when a new world began, Fabianism was already a healthy and noisy adolescent, with its own mouthpiece, the *New Statesman*, its own university, the LSE, its system of lectures and summer schools, its own country, and above all, its pamphlets, carrying the gospel of gradualist socialism throughout Britain and indeed the world. It is at this point, when the movement reached maturity that the MacKenzies break off their tale.

It originally began, I imagine, as a tale of ideas, but it rapidly became a tale about people. This is natural, indeed, inevitable. In the early days the ideas of the Fabians were highly volatile, and their personalities and characters which remained consistent, and consistently entertaining. Annie Besant might shift, in rapid succession, from street-corner rabble-rousing, to earnest political philosophizing, and then to founding a new religion which rejected political action in favour of moral reform; but she remained the same unflinching controversialist, and her gift for words and arguments and an incorrigible weakness for handsome men with foolish ideas. Shaw was usually volatile, and even when he finally settled down intellectually, in his late years, it was only to anchor himself to what might be called a theory of paradox.



Sidney and Beatrice Webb at the time of the Poor Law Campaign

Beatrice Webb, I was interested to note, herself oscillated between a number of alternative approaches to reform, and would undoubtedly have married Joe Chamberlain had he handled her with a little more finesse. Sidney Webb was the most consistent, partly because of his Colonial Office training, and partly because he was the first to see the importance of local government in Fabian schemes, and to take advantage of it. But even he took more than a decade to stabilize his line of action. By the time that he had formed his views, married Beatrice, and with her help, got a tight grip on the movement, the Fabians were on their way. But it was, perhaps, the popularization of Fabian ideas by Shaw's plays and Wells's novels which gave them a national audience, and thus made it worth the while of senior politicians to patronize them.

The MacKenzies are brilliant on Shaw; their book is never dull but it always stales when ever he strides on to the page. They are very moving on Beatrice Webb. Her highly-

charged encounter with the arrogant and sinister Chamberlain, who said he would not mind a wife holding ideas opposed to his provided she did so in absolute silence—was a battle of minds which made Shaw and them at their best seem tame. Her eventual submission to Sidney Webb, a man whom she found physically repulsive and socially inferior, was a sign of self-abnegation in a higher cause, which must have taken a high degree of courage over a long period. She appears here as Heloise without an Abelard. There are other sharp vignettes in these crowded pages: Eleanor Marx and her disagreeable husband Edward Aveling, Keir Hardie and John Burns, Charles Bradlaugh and Graham Wallis, William Morris and Ramsay MacDonald, and scores more. The MacKenzies marshal their enormous store of like two RSMs from the Coldstream Guards, everyone is in the right place at the right time and is never allowed to lapse into the steady march of the narrative. This is collective biography of a high order.

What was conspicuously

present among the early Fabians, and lamentably absent among our modern graduates, is a high sense of moral purpose. They were still adjusted to the weight of the age of faith. The MacKenzies quote Lord Acton on such worthy apostles: "They saw no 'divine part of Christianity', but divinized humanity, or humanized religion, and taught that man was perfectible but childhood perfect." Many still had strong Evangelical roots and, as W. H. Mallock put it, "though they never confessed their past, and perhaps themselves hardly liked to dwell on it, their hearts are aching for the God they no longer believe in." Thus all early Fabian policies were devised within a firm moral framework, reflecting guilt at their possessions and their previous indifference to poverty (a typical Evangelical starting-point). In 1883 Arnold Toynbee told the paupers in a public lecture: "We have neglected you... we will forgive you... we will devote our lives to your service."

Paul Johnson

## Along came Carter

Convention  
By Richard Reeves  
(Hutchinson, £4.50)

American political party conventions produce the stuff of legend. Meeting quadrennially to nominate their champions for the presidential contest, these ungainly palavers are in fact the only time the party exists as a national, confidential entity.

Delegates are presented through television coverage—as if the networks were making up for the four year gap—as some new microcosm of the nation. They are no such thing, but they do reflect, more democratically than most representative systems, who is on top. If the schemineries are finely balanced, the convention can become a savage war, the outcome dramatically unpredictable. Democrats usually excite Republicans in remembrance.

The problem for the author, Richard Reeves, a penetrating and always relevant journalist who wrote for *New York Magazine* before his change of ownership, is that he plumped for the wrong convention. The Democrats turned out to be the apocalyptic of national good feeling, occasioned by the July 4 bicentenary. All the action was with the Republicans.

How galling! The 1968 and 1972 Democratic conventions had been exciting disasters. Reeves notes. With New York chosen, memories of the last convention held here stamped the publishers. The 1974 convention, longest in American history, was deadlocked for 17 days until the 103rd roll call vote produced the now forgotten Jimmy Carter. But in 1975 with no fewer than 16 Democrats as candidates, were not all the old hands predicting a grand, bicentennial deadlock, turning finally to Hubert H. Humphrey? But along came Jimmy Carter.

Two months before the convention opened, Reeves disclosed in his preface, the number of interviews already conducted for the book had reached 500, and they had stopped counting. They might as well have stopped interviewing, for by that time Jimmy Carter had it all sewn up, and all the immense labour, from interviews to diaries, and the credits to hundreds of co-reporters (six of them named on the title sheet) cannot conceal the let-down.

The book proceeds by way of vignettes, almost like a film script. Some are amusing—virtually all inconsequential. We are told more about Joe Kassek, of Ohio, a fresh camera cracker, who spends all week getting himself into the backstage of television broadcasts, than we are about Jimmy Carter.

The convention had two principal points of interest. One was the determination, and here Reeves's insights are well focused—of the party to elect a southerner, Robert Strauss, to present with some success to the nation a televised image of a born again, united Democratic Party, orderly, ripe for office.

The delegates were to be used as an arid audience. Never mind that the acoustics inside Madison Square Garden were so appalling that few could hear—or bothered to try listening to most speakers—their heads were in the clouds. The other point of admittedly contrived suspense was who would be Vice President. Mr Mondale's selection was a very well kept secret, but Mr Carter was the horse of the race to explain why he was—and not the others—were chosen.

Some of the characters used as continuity material are tedious—the almost obligatory preface, the overwrought journalists, the Governor—the youngest delegate. But among the petty revelations, one stands out. It is that Mr Carter's snail—whether at the very top or the cover—has claims, is not clear in the text—planned at the convention to be dropped electronically on all other candidates' and broadcasted private radio communications.

Barry Jagoda, then as now Mr Carter's television adviser, found out and threatened to get word to Mr Carter. "You must be crazy. Didn't you ever hear of Watergate? If someone finds out, it'll destroy Carter," he is quoted as saying. The young staff technician agreed to drop it, yet, as the convention drew some, notably CBS television, was bugging them. Annoyingly, Mr Reeves does not let us know when he found out about Mr Jagoda finding out.

Concededly, as the White House last week, Barry Jagoda recalled the incident less vividly. He remembered dissuading his technicians because "scan others' frequencies" might be perceived to be eavesdropping. Concededly, he had told Mr Reeves of it before the inauguration—but after the Election.

Fred Emery

Next week: Humphrey/Berkeley as Sir Samuel Hoare by J. A. Cross; John Terraine on Ernie Bradford's Nelson.

## The romancer

**The Fake's Progress**  
By Tom Keating,  
Geraldine Norman  
and Frank Norman

(Hutchinson, £5.50)

Tom Keating = unbleached and striped = wife. Plaster = plaster of Paris = feet. Sexton = Sexton Blake = fake. Well, so most Cockney. Sexton Blake = take, but, to Tom Keating, painter, forger, and now public picturesque character. Sexton Blake = fake. It is strange that he should prefer this euphemism, since in his autobiography, written appreciatively enough by someone else, Mr Keating expresses admiration for a certain Victorian Countess Gough, "an extremely down-to-earth" and "broad-minded woman" who, in his account, "never took the new stock market." True, some auction houses, dealers and private collectors were taken in, but Mr Keating and every other Palmer specialist (with one exception) quickly agreed that in Mr Keating's "everything was wrong" with the Sexton. Palmer's rickety furniture onto the market. The real victim of it all was poor Samuel Palmer, his magic vision temporarily dimmed by a crop of heartless impostors, conceived in spite and peddled for gain.

Mrs Norman's essay on art trading and forgery, which would have been better off in a book on the new world of the art market, is a masterpiece of clarity. Simon himself could scarcely have written more lucidly, more accurately, more completely, more dispassionately, more candidly. Her catalogue of the Tom Keating Catalogue of the Fake's Progress (Hutchinson, £5.50) contains with rapidity a score of hundreds of Sextons and when possible, the originals which "inspired" them, should be a set book for it poses the all-important question: why should an authentic work of art be respected for its profundity, while a pastiche can only be admired for its cleverness?

I would suggest that Mr Keating's relationship to truth is precisely that of a fake: a false face of imposture, the sort who used to advance in show business magazines. "Sexton Blake" is a name that has been used by many a man who has died in poverty after being "exploited by unscrupulous dealers" (Mr Keating is thinking of Walter Moore, Robert Degas all died rich; Sisley and Pissarro died comfortably off and all were devotedly supported by their dealers). Next, the French Impressionists started exploiting Mr Keating. "I lay down on my bed and as it got dark I got the strange feeling that I was floating... I slept fitfully and seemed to recall getting up several times during the night. When I woke up the next morning there on my easel was a self-portrait of Degas... all was that when I measured it it was in centimetres instead of inches!"

Several hundred Kriehoff's, Goyas, Van Dongens and what-have-you later, one of Mr Keating's student friends presented him with "an ounce of tobacco" and a copy of Geoffrey Crig and a copy of Samuel Palmer. The effect was shattering. "Palmer died in poverty, of course," and "on top of everything else, Palmer's cranky son destroyed much of his father's work after his death... I decided to replenish the stock as a kind of vendetta." How Palmer would have loathed any sort of vendetta. And how, assuming he would have found the new world of the art market, he would have loathed the new world of the art market.

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## Fiction

**South of the Lights**, by Angela  
Cuth (Collins, £4.25)

**Lady Oracle**, by Margaret Atwood  
(Andre Deutsch, £4.95)

**The Way Out**, by Romain Gary  
(Transl. by Michael Wilkins  
(Michael Joseph, £4.25)

**Columba**, by Carolyn Slaughter  
(Harcourt, MacGibbon, £3.50)

**Write Up**, by Molly Parkin  
(Michael Joseph, £4.50)

Angela Huth has a marvelous sensitive sympathy for getting inside the skins of all sorts and conditions of ordinary people (who are, of course, not ordinary at all), and making you understand exactly what makes them (and you) tick.

In her new fiction set in a quiet village in the Midlands she captures the inarticulate frustration with old age of the retired working man, the smothering devotion of his wife, the loneliness of the "dear old woman" up in the grand house, the sweating anger and jealousy of lovers; and makes one believe in them

all as people, and sympathize even with the disbelievers. She is superb on the private torments that married people know how to needle each other with. For the first time, in literature since Chaucer she manages to make even heads more sympathetic creatures. She has a talent for linking different worm's eye's views of the same smallest event, and showing how it looms large for her characters who have become our friends.

In short, she is that rare creature, a true novelist, witty and amusing and sad, and a true reflector and commentator of life.

Margaret Atwood, the Canadian poet, is a witty woman. *Lady Oracle* is both comic and moving, and also more perceptive than other far more explicit writing about the psychology and anatomy of women. She sees the skull and the comedy beneath the skin; others in this week's selection never penetrate further than the puerile. Not all of us are unfortunate enough to be fat girls with driving mothers, who compensate for their failure by vicarious ambition for their daughters. The cool Canadian heroine of this book makes us feel that it must be just like this. The completely voracious fat girl fabricates her life out of fantasies, and eventually knits herself into a

single rather like the maze in one of the Cosmo Godebshe she writes pseudonymously with style and grace. In another compartment of her life she loses weight and is married to a radical prig; in another she has an affair with a "co-renter" poet, who goes into a madhouse with deep-frozen animals; and in yet another she writes an occultist best-seller, whose success her husband cannot forgive.

The only way out seems to be to fake her own death, after the fashion set by Reginald Perrin. Let me have women around me who are fat, if they are as funny and as endearing as she is. And let us have more novels from Margaret Atwood.

I do not believe an Anglo-Saxon novelist could write a serious novel drawing an analogy between senile imperialism and Europe's oil crisis, inflation, and deficiency of raw materials. Romain Gary is a distinguished writer and a clever author. His parable of the autumnal anguish of a French business tycoon pushing 60, equating the decline of his erection with Europe's loss of its balls of oil, is a masterpiece of wit and logic. It is unintentionally impressively comic, as well as movingly elegiac in parts.

A young heart trapped in an aging body, the private enemy of the world, is a suitable case for fictional treatment. But the phallic and medical detail meant to be portentous becomes absurd.

*Columba* is a strange, moving, and often powerful story of madness and sanity, love and hate. It starts in the womb and ends in death, and in between explores the secret places of an abnormal mind: an odd location, as if there could be such a thing as a normal mind.

A mad, cruel, Irish Catholic mother rejects her son at birth, and starves him of affection as a boy, so that when he grows up, his emotions, chronic madness becomes a safe place to hide, because it is easier than living. The first section of the book, dealing with the atrocious childhood that built up this man, is a masterpiece of wit and logic. It is unintentionally impressively comic, as well as movingly elegiac in parts.

The heroine of Molly Parkin's racy newspaper romp has had a journalistic career that was similar in some ways to that of the author: writing up victims in interviews of awful candour for a trendy column of remorseless vacuity in a post Sunday newspaper camouflaged as *The Sunday Express*. Contrary to vulgar misapprehensions fostered by farcical fictions such as this, life on a newspaper does not consist of a ceaseless merry-go-round of booze, hangover, fornication of every variety and permutated, and minor fiddling, interspersed with occasional searing spells of work to do a piece on such topics as paper knickers. It is an acceptable comic device (some would say it is merely realistic) to present sex as pure farce. But it then becomes impossible among the comic couplings and gropings to take seriously the occasional odd bout of lesbian passion intended to be genuine.

Philip Howard

## Trade of secrets

**The Arms Bazaar**

The Companies, the Dealers,  
the Bribes: from Vickers to  
Lockheed

By Anthony Sampson

(Hodder & Stoughton, £5.95)

Anthony Sampson, whose commentaries are better known than Gary's, has finally got round to the arms trade. It was, I suppose, inevitable.

It is also very timely, with the American industry, sent reeling by the Lockheed/Northrop bribe scandals, now sobering up under the stern morality of President Carter's policy constraints.

For one of the messages that came most clearly from this book is that contemporary concern over this bizarre bazaar is no unique expression of our times. Disquiet over the ethics of marketing such merchandise has echoed down the long tunnel of the twentieth century. It is already 72 years since that most comfortable of arms manufacturers Andrew Underhill strode on to the stage as one of Shaw's central characters in *Major Barbara* back in 1905.

Kennedy MacDonald once recalled visiting the Dardanelles after the First World War and examining the Turkish guns which had mown down British soldiers during the Gallipoli landings. "On those guns," he said with understandable feeling, "was a brass label bearing the name of a British Arms manufacturer."

It is the markers rather than the munitions which have changed since then. In December 1963 John Stonehouse, then parliamentary secretary to Roy Jenkins, Minister of Aviation, proudly announced Britain's biggest ever export deal, involving \$154m worth of Lightning fighters and missiles for Saudi Arabia.

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But Britain, despite the sounds of trumpets, only won the contract because the American government had secretly agreed to let her do so—so that she could make enough foreign exchange to buy American F-111s. The Saudis, Mr Sampson points out, "were only the pawns in the Western currency game."

The Saudis in secret had been persuaded to buy British planes that they did not want, to allow Britain to pay for American planes that they could not afford.

The scandals of the 1970s are described in some detail, partly because the arms trade is so full of secrets: they opened up a cabinet of facts. Corruption was also alive and well in the last century, but this time the involvement of a prince and a prime minister made the exposure seem more revealing. They are all here—the yacht parties, the hotel suites, the private planes, the Swiss accounts, the evasive girls—some firms seemed to give away as much as they took, while others how they ever made a profit.

This is a useful book that splices the strands of a complicated story and presents it all as a very readable yarn. It also brings everything up to date, since the book was written eight years ago. But there are points in the narrative where it seems clear that Mr Sampson, for all his skills, has failed to penetrate the closed doors, or the bland exterior of those who sit within. One needs a surgeon, not an anatomist, for that.

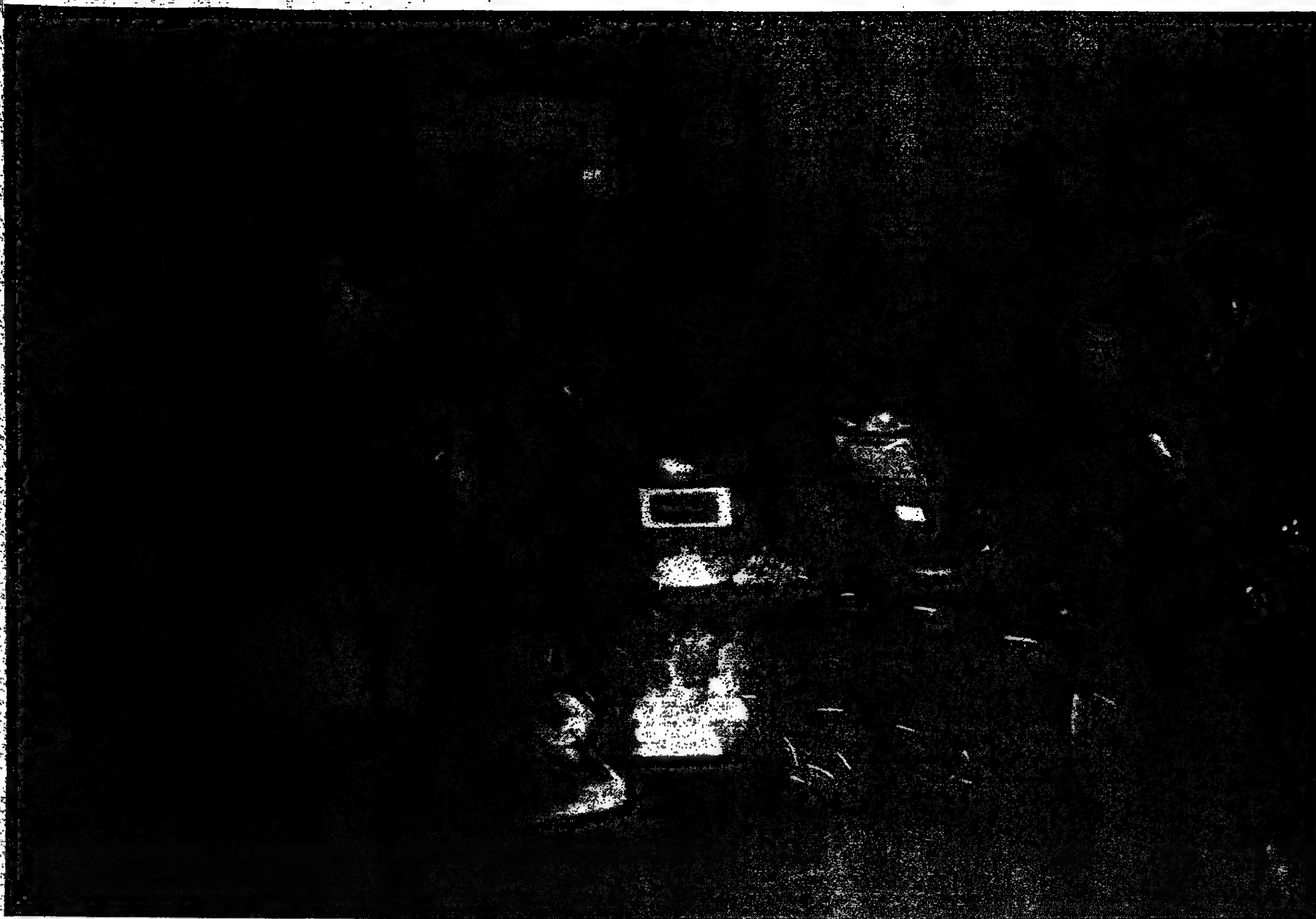
Henry Stubbins

than the politicians and soldiers who made use of his craft. It forms another, and important, chapter in the story of the relationship between governments and scientists.

Married to Genius, by Jeffrey Meyers (London: Magazine Editions, £5.75). Mr Meyers investigates the marriages of nine writers from Tolstoy through Conrad and the Woolfs to Scott Fitzgerald. Much of the evidence is familiar; in particular, the portrait of Joyce and Nora was able to be "warmed through" by the 1975 publication of the *Selected Letters*. The book is at its best when it lets the protagonists speak for themselves. "There was always something doing when he was around"—Nora speaks with a simple, understated insight Mr Meyers's own, "psychological" assessments often miss. Yet caution here, too. "Listening in" on what married people say about each other—especially in moments of rage or despair—does not always yield conclusive evidence of their more permanent feelings. The habit, exercised uncritically, sometimes leads the author to rather artful conclusions.

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Robert Heller with Instructor Colin McNally and a group of craft apprentices in the ICI Training Centre, Wilton.

## 'For youngsters, unemployment brings lack of purpose. We're determined to avoid that deprivation here'

Brian Jenkins, Personnel Director, ICI Petrochemicals Division, Wilton, Teesside.

At a time of record unemployment, young people and school-leavers are particularly vulnerable. What is ICI, as one of Britain's largest companies, doing to help? Country-wide, ICI, in conjunction with the Manpower Services Commission, was able to find employment for over 600 young people in 1976 in addition to those it would normally employ.

To find out how ICI is tackling the problem on Teesside, its main manufacturing site, Robert Heller, Editor of 'Management Today' talks to Brian Jenkins, Personnel Director at ICI's massive Wilton works.

**Heller:** How bad is the youth unemployment situation on Teesside?

**Jenkins:** The unemployment level amongst young people is still critical and the employment prospects for 1977 school-leavers are not very good. Of course it's not like the thirties. When you walk round the centre of Middlesbrough you don't actually see signs of deprivation. But unemployment brings not so much lack of material things, as apathy and lack of purpose. We're determined to avoid that kind of deprivation here.



Skills appreciation in action with Instructor John Fletcher.

**Heller:** But surely unemployment is ultimately the Government's problem. Why should you worry about it at ICI?

**Jenkins:** Well, for a kick off, we're by far the biggest private employer on Teesside. We believe that it is crucial for an industry the size we are in this area to live and survive as good neighbours. And that means paying attention not only to getting the youngsters we need to train for the jobs we have to fill, but also to the total environment. As a company we will survive and grow if we live in a thriving and successful community. After all, we're going to call on this neighbourhood for generations to come for our employees.



Brian Jenkins: "The creation of wealth is the best thing you can do for anybody, both in and out of work."

**Heller:** So you're increasing the number of people you normally take on in the course of a year?

**Jenkins:** On Teesside as a whole, we take on 200 plus young people annually for permanent employment. But it would be wrong for us to say 'come in all you youngsters in the neighbourhood and work for us'. We're in business to make a profit. To create wealth. What we have done is to take a generous look at, for example, our skilled apprentices. We take more than we need. In fact, over the past few years there's been a considerable increase - At Wilton, our 1976 apprentice intake was 50% higher than that in 1973.

**Heller:** What else do you do?

**Jenkins:** We've started a new scheme for training process workers, the people who actually operate the plant and machinery. We'll take on about 60 young people for training on Teesside this year.

**Heller:** You're trying to create a far better trained and adaptable Process Worker?

**Jenkins:** That's right. Instruments and process control systems have become increasingly sophisticated. You can't operate them unless you understand them. You need a man of reasonable intellectual ability and a considerable amount of training.

**Heller:** How long does this training take?

**Jenkins:** Two years - much of it at a local technical college. They'll end up with City and Guilds qualifications. They also, along with our craft

apprentices, undergo a certain amount of adventure-type training at our own training ground out in the hills. And they're encouraged to work in the community. It's a fairly rounded training.

**Heller:** To a large extent these youngsters must be the pick of the teenagers in the area. Do you do anything for the vast majority of youngsters who don't measure up to your standards?

**Jenkins:** Working mainly through the Manpower Services Commission work experience scheme, we give about 200 youngsters here on Teesside a chance to see what goes on in industry; to see what people do at work. These are youngsters who are unemployed, or who come straight from school.

**Heller:** Is the experience a benefit to the young people themselves?

**Jenkins:** We believe so. For instance, we spend some time during the weeks they're here actually sitting down with them and asking them about what they want to do with their lives. Telling them about how to prepare for interviews, how to write letters asking for an appointment and so on.

**Heller:** Do many of them go on to full employment?

**Jenkins:** Yes. About two thirds of the youngsters go on to get jobs. We think our rate of success is quite high. One of the curious things about schemes for unemployed youths is the very parental attitude it brings out in our staff. Often foremen will ring up supervisors in other companies

and say, 'I've got a likely looking lad here. Would you like to see him?'.

**Heller:** To what extent do you have to make good the deficiencies of the school system when you're training young people?

**Jenkins:** This is the great current debate isn't it? We're trying to build a much stronger bridge between Education and ourselves. We encourage school visits. Through our Work Observation scheme, children in their early teens, and shortly to leave school, spend two weeks with us to find out what industry is really like. We talk to careers masters and the representatives of the Education Authority. During the last two years I've noticed us getting much more closely together. We've even invited headmasters to consider the proposition that their teachers should spend a couple of weeks in industry during their vacation.



A group of trainee process workers outside the Olefines Plant, Wilton.

**Heller:** What about the young people themselves. Do they seem to be interested in industry, do they co-operate and work well?

**Jenkins:** Oh yes. If you put sufficient effort into helping them, you find you are on fertile ground.

**Heller:** Finally, do you think there's anything more you should be doing to assist in the problem of unemployed young people, school leavers?

**Jenkins:** From what I've told you already, I hope you will agree we are doing all we should. To train vastly more people would hamper our ability to produce the wealth this nation needs. And ultimately, the creation of wealth is the greatest single factor of benefit to people, both in and out of work.

Ideas in action





Ronald Butt

# This mockery of a free vote that is sabotaging the Abortion Bill

By comparison with the big and respectable questions of the day, such as European direct elections, incomes policy or devolution, the subject of abortion and the law comes pretty low on the conventional scale of political importance.

It is also thought to be a little embarrassing. Those who have come to the conclusion that the present law should be reformed are easily dismissed as emotional fanatics (and probably Roman Catholics, too). The cool rationality is conventionally supposed to be with those who defend the present law and would like, if possible, to extend it to allow abortion on demand.

This is an opinion of them which will hardly survive an examination of the onslaught now being launched against Mr William Benyon's Private Member's Bill to reform the present abortion law and prevent abuses. Such is the fringe rage of the majority who oppose it that they are prepared to stop at no abuse of procedure to abort it before it reaches the Statute Book.

Last week they even had a spurious motion moved on the floor of the House "expressing concern" in the public gallery, solely to cause a division and disrupt proceedings in the standing committee which is examining the Bill upstairs.

Inside the committee itself, they have embarked on a sustained filibuster of points of order in which they make no excuses about their objective of destroying the Bill by any means. That frightening lady Mrs Renée Short, for example, delivered a mammoth speech of no relevance at all, enumerating every available fact about Mr Benyon, from his farming to his governorship of schools and membership of parish councils.

A first reaction might be: well why not? Who rights has Mr Benyon to expect to get his Bill if his opponents can manage to use the procedures of the House to stop him? The answer is that it depends on whether the procedures are being used by a minority to frustrate the will of the majority—and the fact is that they are.

Let me encapsulate the history. In 1967, the present law was passed as a Private Member's Bill sponsored by Mr David Steel with the active help of the then Home Secretary, Mr Roy Jenkins, who helped find time for it. Subsequently, the select committee reported grave abuses were revealed. Some were financial; some related to the termination of pregnancy on demand (which was never the intention of many who supported the original Act) and many of them late pregnancies.

In 1964, a Labour MP, Mr James White, a Scottish Protestant, produced a Bill to deal with abuses in the abortion law. Such was the public concern about the prevailing state of things that the House of Commons gave it a second reading by a substantial majority. Everyone knew that the pro-abortion Department of Health and Social Security opposed the Bill. Nevertheless, Sir Harold Wilson's Government decided to constitute a select committee to which the Bill was committed.

The work of this committee under Mr Fred Willey was thorough and revelatory. The extreme pro-abortionists on the Government side were alarmed that they decided to frustrate it by walking off. The select committee nevertheless carried on, and produced a report recommending legislative changes to reform the abuses it had established. The Government, by a gentleman's agreement with Mr White, when he originally agreed to remit his own Bill to the select committee, had promised to legislate itself on the basis of the committee's report, but it failed to do so.

As a result, when Mr William Benyon drew a place in the private member's ballot, he decided to bring in a Bill to implement some of the recommendations to remove abuses dealing (for instance) with the termination of late pregnancies after 20 weeks, financial questions concerning abortion agencies and the medical certification needed to secure abortion. The "social" clause of the present Act is unaffected. Mr Benyon's Bill, like Mr White's,

was given a substantial majority on second reading on February 23. The will of a majority of the House is therefore being frustrated by the filibuster of a minority in committee.

Of course, it is perfectly proper for the opponents of any Bill to try to amend it in their direction and, if they can, to water it down as far as possible in committee. But it is an abuse of democratic principle for the minority in committee to attempt to destroy it in totality by obstruction through abuse of procedure.

Yet even this is not the worst aspect of the treatment that this Bill, based on the serious findings of the investigation of a select committee, is receiving. For it would be perfectly possible for the Government to find more time for it, as in honour bound, it ought to do in view of its original promise to Mr White.

But Mr Michael Foot, as Leader of the House (who is supposed to represent the interests of the House as a whole as well as the Government) has refused to do it.

Mr Foot who personally dislikes the Benyon Bill (which is also opposed by the Department of Health and Social Security where the more extreme pro-abortion lobby is strongly entrenched) as does the Secretary of State for the DESS, Mr David Ennals, takes his stand consistently on a procedural point. He says that he sees no reason for interfering with what he calls "normal procedure" by finding time.

But since the collapse of the Devolution Bill, Mr Foot has found time for the Housing (Rural Tenures) Bill which is sponsored by a Liberal private member and is part of the bargaining with Mr Steel for the Lib-Lab pact.

The DESS says that all that needs to be done about abortion can be done by administrative action, but the Department of Health and Social Security, Mr Fred Willey, QC, MP, an extremely moderate and sensible Member who is no anti-abortion fanatic, does not agree.

It is misleading nonsense," he told the House on the second reading of the Benyon Bill. "to say that the (the select committee's recommendations)

can be carried out administratively. They are matters that depend on legislation. My Hon Friend can say: 'I don't like them, and I will not legislate'. But he cannot say that the Government can carry out any of these recommendations without resorting to legislation."

The dishonesty of the exercise lies in the Government's pretence that this is a free vote—a conscience issue, with the Whips off (as indeed they are). For Ministers are using the Government's control of the procedures of the House to stultify what would happen if the free vote were allowed to express itself.

Governments make much of the "free votes" in conscience legislation. It is, indeed, a good thing that MPs should be free to judge issues where party considerations do not or ought not to apply according to their consciences. But the appearance of freedom conceals a different reality. Governments pick and choose the "conscience" legislation they will aid. By so doing, they get what they (or their departments) want, without having to take responsibility for it.

A government was prepared to assist the original Abortion Bill of 1967, out of parts of which the present troubles flow. Yet this Government will not assist the reform of that measure, despite two majorities in the House, the investigation of a select committee and the opinions of such moderate MPs as Mr Willey, Sir Bernard Braine and Mr Benyon who are not anti-abortion hard-liners.

Let me end on a simple point. Medical opinion has established that the present upper limit of 28 weeks for abortions (thought in 1967 to be appropriate) is wrong because foetuses approaching this age can survive. At present, they sometimes do so, but are destroyed. This can only be dealt with by a Bill and the Benyon Bill substitutes 20 weeks. What possible justification can the Government have for not acting on that?

What is happening in the House of Commons is a free parliamentary vote on a matter of conscience but a mockery of it.

## Despite the police hard line will sentences be cut?

The momentum of moves to shorten prison sentences is increasing. As was made clear in a speech to a conference of the Howard League For Penal Reform on Monday, Mr Rees, the Home Secretary, supports the view expressed last month by the Advisory Council on the Penal System that prison sentences are on average too long. The Council is at present reviewing maximum penalties.

Prison governors are also calling for shorter sentences. They and prison officers are aware of the trouble that can be caused by the appalling overcrowding in prison and shortage of money to deal with it. The riot at Hull—subject of a Home Office report—and the low morale of prison officers at their annual conference displayed the need for urgent action.

The police do not like the idea of greater leniency, however. The view of the Police Federation is that attitudes towards criminals have already become too soft. And prison officers have complained that money lavished on prisoners' comforts has been at the expense of proper conditions for themselves. The police remain unconvinced by figures showing that greater reliance is placed on imprisonment in this country than in many countries abroad.

What is needed is convincing evidence from within Britain to show that prison sentences can be cut without crime increasing; and that regimes harsher than exist now would be less effective in reducing crime than greater leniency in sentencing.

That evidence, long forgotten but with direct relevance to today, was provided in Victorian England. The Times of January 12, 1892 contains a letter from Sir Charles H. Hopwood, Recorder of Liverpool, telling how, despite opposition, he cut sentences. Not only did this cause no increase in crime, but his motion was followed by a dramatic reduction in it.

The average length of sentences for 385 cases during the year against 610 last year and 633 the year previous. Serious cases of violence had



Detail from Dore of prisoners at Millbank.

month and six days. The average sentence passed by Mr Hopwood was two months and 22 days.

He said in his letter: "If I had continued the old system, the imprisonment in the six years, I have provided, would have reached a total of 2,967 years, whereas in fact, in 618 years, showing a remission, or decrease, of 2,349 years of imprisonment, or 391 years annually."

The annual report of the chief constable of Liverpool commented: "Never since the first publication of returns of crime in Liverpool, since 1857—have these statistics disclosed so small an amount of crime as in the year ending September 29, 1891. The number of indictable offences committed during the year was 3,320, being 507 less than last year and 967 less than the year previous."

Each class of crime shows in the general improvement. Burglary, housebreaking, etc., continue to decrease, there having been only 385 cases during the year against 610 last year and 633 the year previous. Serious cases of violence had

been 201, while last year they were 347 and the year previous 323."

Mr Hopwood argued, as many criminologists and penal reformers do today, that moderate sentences are as effective as excessive ones in the suppression of crime. He said with a forcefully possible where based on such evidence: "If in six years we may remit 2,000 and more years of imprisonment and yet leave property and persons even safer than before in Liverpool, we may be encouraged to employ similar moderation in every court in the country." He said that at least two-thirds of imprisonment, initiated, could be dispensed with.

Many, including police hard-liners, believe that tougher punishments deter. Prison regimes in Victorian times were tougher than now. Yet in Liverpool, according to the evidence, tougher sentences were no more effective than lenient ones in curbing crime. Indeed lenient sentences were perhaps more effective. The Hopwood experiment, which supplies a missing link in arguments today, can easily be ignored.

Peter Evans

## Auctions for export

It's been a big week for the London auction houses, with Sotheby's going public and Phillips, the third largest, announcing that they are opening in New York. Not only do these developments underline the fact that auctioneering is now big business but also that it is a business whose profile has radically changed over the past 20 years.

In the 1950s every Western country had its own local auctioneer, perhaps, to sell your more important works of art but only the rare cosmopolitan collector thought of sending his goods out of the country for sale. If he did, it would probably have been London or Paris, the two major art centres.

The early sixties saw two important changes in this pattern. First, London began to overhauled Paris and as it built up into the world entrepot centre for art, more and more foreign clients began to consign their property for sale there. Secondly, Sotheby's acquired New York's leading auction house, Parke Bernet.

In fact, the 1950s and early 1970s were London's heyday as an art centre. The better Sotheby's and Christie's did, the more works of art poured into London for sale. And foreign dealers poured into London to buy them.

But selling for foreign clients had its problems. The goods had to be inspected and advised on in all corners of the globe. Auction experts were constantly flying round the world, a process that was both costly and time consuming. So Christie's and Sotheby's began to open offices abroad with

local staff who could visit and advise local clients.

The next step, of course, was to hold sales abroad. Sotheby's now sell in New York, Amsterdam, Zurich, Monte Carlo, Florence, Hongkong and Johannesburg. Christie's hold regular sales in Australia and Canada, Geneva and Rome. They opened a permanent sales room in New York last month. This has enabled Phillips to take over the old premises in Madison Avenue where they hope to start holding regular auctions in the autumn.

So now we are back to square one. All the major countries of the Western world use their local auctioneers. The only difference is that the local sale-rooms are subsidiaries of London firms. Well, it isn't quite like that. Christie's and Sotheby's never did too well in Germany which still relies on locally based firms; by law foreign auctioneers cannot operate in France and the home-grown firms, after a period of eclipse, are now profiting from the trend back to local selling.

With Sotheby's, Christie's and Phillips all competing there, the place now to watch is New York. The impact of Phillips is going to be particularly interesting. As in London they plan to undercut the other two, charging 10 per cent commission rather than around 20. This is likely to appeal to hard-nosed American businessmen. From a business point of view, they differ from Sotheby's and Christie's in refusing to allow the sale of costly items to subsidise their bread and butter business. This is where their strength lies; however, the vagaries of taste, art investors and museum purchasing power may affect the top of the market where there are always goods and chattels to sell. I think I'd rather have a slice of Phillips equity than either Sotheby's or Christie's.

Geraldine Norman  
Sale Room Correspondent

## Ten years after the Prague Spring, little hope of an end to discontent for Czech writers

It was 10 years ago this week that the fourth Congress of Czechoslovak writers began in Prague and the simmering conflict between the intelligentsia and their boorish Stalinist, President Novotny, burst into the open.

In the repression that followed several prominent writers were expelled from the Communist Party and the Writers' Union was robbed of its newspaper and its publishing house. But the storm of discontent was not to be stopped.

Within a few months Novotny was removed from the leadership of the party, a man of entirely different style—Alexander Dubček—was in control and the "Prague Spring" was in full bloom.

The events of 1968 were to put the heady speeches of the previous summer into their proper perspective, no doubt. But the perspective was anything but apparent to the participants of the Writers' Union Congress at the time. Asked to compare their stand with the present Charter 77 movement, someone recently commented that in those days the critics were, after all, facing a regime in its death throes.

The ferment among the various "cultural associations" and editorial boards that was to climax in 1967 had welled up several times before, notably in the mid-fifties after Stalin's death and again around 1961 in the easier circumstances of the Khrushchev era.

For us communists in particular these were among the

most exciting and hopeful periods of our lives; we seemed once more to have some realistic *raison d'être* instead of being objects of political manipulation, prisoners of our own illusions and other men's wills.

The ultimate suppression of the Prague Spring showed, however, that the earlier enthusiasm had also been an illusion. But for members of my generation, whichever side we had taken during the postwar years, these successive waves of hope seemed anything but meaningless.

Our efforts to change the system pointed along an unexplored path. Those who stood on our way were men of no great stature, but they made up in power for what they lacked in reason, and they were entirely ruthless.

By the beginning of 1967 we had made a progress, but the language was still and the authorities were clearly preparing for a massive counter-attack. The very decision to convene a fourth writers' congress seemed anomalous.

The writers had long been demanding one and the party leadership, who had been slow to respond, were equally reticent in postponing it. When a date was finally fixed the prospects of change for the worse, as seen from Prague, appeared more gloomily probable than at any time since 1961. In Slovakia, the bitter memories of Stalinism in our minds, and the shameful consciousness of having played an active role at best, having been silent amid the lies, had not inwardly sworn to ourselves that the next time we were derided as "bleeding hearts" we would pick up the gauntlet. And that is what a group of writers

finally did, as the 1967 congress approached.

They were quite prepared to see the protest they had submitted to the editors of the Writers' Union daily, *Literární Noviny*, based by the censors in spite of the unanimous approval of the paper's staff.

Accordingly they made sure that a copy reached the forum. The following day it was almost the sole topic of discussion at the congress meeting of Communist Party writers held, as usual, on the eve of the congress itself.

At this meeting, however, the senior party officials showed not the slightest understanding that the protesters were now resolved to fight for the principles they had been arguing in previous years. On the contrary, they hardened their line and language still further.

Whether it was an unthinking Stalinist reflex-action, or a deliberate plan for a showdown, the result was the same: the former explanation, in any case the effect was to persuade the hesitants that any chance for plain speaking the congress offered might be the last they would get for a long time, and had better be seized.

At the first day of the congress, read out the text of Solzhenitsyn's recent letter to the writers' congress of his own country, and all the prominent party and government guests gave democracy left the hall, there was no halting the course of events.

I had finished the draft of my own speech—after much discussion of it among friends—only the night before. When I asked Václav and Klára (the two other writers who were to be thrown out of the party) as they left the first session

whether they would take for the floor on the second day, they were non-committal. Evidently no one was in a mood to decide hastily or even to discuss the matter much; it was too much a matter of personal conscience, and the risks too great to involve others.

If in the end our addresses made all the same points, and evoked the same sympathy from those who had previously disagreed with us from our closest supporters, it was not thanks to any prior coordination of texts.

The ideas that found utterances at the congress were to become the staple language of the Dubček era in the following year. But no one could foresee this. The machinery of repression began to turn at full speed after the congress and when a foreign journalist asked me how long I thought it would pound away I ventured: "Five years, at least. Yet it broke down before five months were up."

The normal procedure in expelling party membership is for expulsion to be recommended by the branch involved, with the higher echelons concerned only in approving the move or considering any appeal. In the case of the writers in 1967 this would clearly not work; since their own party branch in the union was not prepared to play that game. So the decision to proceed against some of the congress speakers, and to transfer control of the union's press and publishing house to the Ministry of Culture, was handed and voted on by the Central Committee itself.

It was a humiliating moment for those committee members who could see where these bull-

dozing methods would lead. But they used the time for this last time. Whenever we happened to meet them they would blushing offer their excuses, much as party officials try to justify themselves to their old colleagues today. Yet when the two embarrassing issues of the Israeli-Arab war and the writers' congress were followed by a third, the revolt of the Slovak communists that autumn, they finally stood up to be counted and the whole party exploded. So the congress did, after all, act as a detonator for the Czechoslovak spring.

Ten years have passed and much has changed. But the current situation has reproduced what was the chief outcome of the Dubček days: a consensus of people with the most varying ideological backgrounds behind the concept that certain rights are inalienable.

The congress of the "Prague Spring", and now the Charter 77 movement, all confirm that for patriots in the mainstream of European humanism there is a platform of minimum demands, transcending material needs—a platform whose denial cannot be indefinitely prolonged without risk to Europe's peace and security. The latter those demands are ignored, the more menacingly will pressures build up.

A. J. Liehm

The author, now exiled in the West, was a leading writer in Czechoslovakia during the 1960s. He was expelled from the Party after the Writers' Congress in 1967 but readmitted the following year under the reformist regime of Mr Dubček.

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**THE TIMES DIARY/PHS**

**The burden of office was far too heavy**

As a venture, it was a disaster. As an academic exercise, it was a triumph. It was a diary's dream and a management nightmare.

But enough of hyperbole. Here are the harsh, not to say cruel, facts.

I turned up at a London hotel yesterday to write about a one-day £38 (plus VAT) seminar organized by the Institute of Administrative Management (membership 8,000). No booking here for a seminar, said the manager.

I telephoned the institute. Cancelled, said the members secretary. Lack of interest—only one inquiry (and that from *The Times*) as a result of 6,500 application forms sent out to firms and Government departments.

Had the fact of cancellation been advised to the interested parties? (I was talking like a bureaucrat myself by that time). No, unfortunately not, not even to the press.

Now I must let you into the really juicy bit. The seminar was held to explore the requirements of Government—and the burden of form-filling on business life within the context of the national economy. (My italics.)

Seminar cancelled—but point made; the burden had proved too much. I submit the conclusion, without comment, to Mr Alec Sorrell, assistant director of the Central Statistical Office, one of the scheduled speakers at the seminar.

**In funny Italy.**

A yelp of pain, and a little booklet, has reached me from the Oxford School of English, in Conegliano, northern Italy. The booklet is given free to readers of *Domenica del Corriere*.

Learning English is child's play, it says, and then goes on to describe in typewritten juvenile fashion. In its nomenclature guide, it opts for such everyday phrases as "I am not a cat, I'm a dog," and "Aren't you a spider?" No, you aren't a fly, and "It is not an Irish shaker" and "I am not a Greek reader," and "You are not a Dutch writer."

In a devastatingly useful footnote, the guide says there is one sure way of achieving an authentic English—or almost Oxford—accent. Speak with a smoker's pipe clenched firmly between the teeth, it says.

The effectiveness of such advice must be diminished, though, if "Good luck" is pronounced "Good lak" as advised in the guide.

**Surely you don't want to ruin a promising Army career?**

Prince Sadrukhin, in his capacity as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, has been asked to record the needs of the world's refugees. The proceeds from its sale go to this worthy cause and Prince Charles chose to play the side with such amazing B the as *On the Dock of the Bay* by Otis Redding and *Feel Like Makin' Love* by Roberta Flack.

Profits from the sale of the record (on the Atlantic Records label at £3.29) will enable the High Commissioner *inter alia* to ensure that once refugees have been given asylum, they are treated according to the standards laid down in international agreements. UNHCR may not be as well known as (say) UNICEF, but it is just as worthwhile.

**Pre-selection**

For busy bees, the National Gallery has produced a quick guide to 36 of its most famous paintings. All the vital facts await you in a pull-out leaflet: which rooms to go to and, once there, all (well, nearly all) you need to know about each masterpiece.

No prizes for guessing that the top 10 include Constable's *The Hay Wain* and the Leonardo cartoon. The leaflet also comes in Japanese, French, German and Italian, and at 20p is something of a bargain.

**Royal soul trip**

The private apartments at Buck House were swinging yesterday to the sound of *Clifford Brown* where Prince Charles played (on his bone-to-be modern gramophone) the special disc of soul music which was presented to him by Prince Sadrukhin Aga Khan.

**Tragedy with a silver lining**

Poland is the only Communist country to take part in the Queen's jubilee celebrations. The British Embassy in Warsaw has just opened an Anglo-Polish exhibition at a cost (Think Tank please note) of £80.

A tragic love story of a British diplomat and a Polish lady in pre-World War II Berlin forms the background to the central exhibit of 26 pieces of antique silver.

The young diplomat, Beresford Hope, fell in love with the Polish lady. But one day, finding him dancing with another woman, she shot herself in front of him. Devastated, Hope decided to bequeath his priceless collection of 176 pieces of silver, which even in those days was valued at more than £1m, to a future British mission in a then non-existent Poland in memory of his love.

He died in 1917. In 1918 an independent Poland was set up, and the silver was sent to the new British Embassy in Warsaw.

On the outbreak of war in 1939, the silver was packed away into a safe and put into a basement. In 1945, the safe was discovered (miraculously intact) amongst the rubble of the ruined city but the silver was gone, stolen out of a hole in the bottom.

Some weeks later a British Embassy official's wife saw a peasant woman washing in a beautifully-shaped silver bowl. The offer of a couple of packets of cigarettes for its exchange was readily accepted. In this manner 26 pieces were collected from around the city.

My item last week on the Hellfire Corner rafter prompts a reader to send me more spirit-stirring messages on church notice boards. Two, from south-east London are: "We are the soul-savers for this area," and "For the man who has everything, eternal life. For details, inquire within."

**At first sight, a Chinese fish that is fond of lettuce does not sound the archetypal symbol of Britain's waterways. Never the less, one must be respectful to the grass carp from the Amur river—because as well as being added to lettuce, it thrives on tender weeds like pondweed. And that is why it is being introduced experimentally to Britain's clogged waterways and lakes. A piscatorial tailpiece: the grass carp is not really a carp and does not eat grass. The Chinese eat the fish. Could it become the latest take-away delicacy over here?**



te the police have  
sentences be



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## HERE ELSE WILL THEY GET JOBS?

Grumwick picketing were place in South Africa or the United States every- where could have seen the colour. In the streets around the population is about mixed; about half the one meets are coloured and the other half are white. Within a few hundred yards of the there is one of the best restaurants in London. The place is called "The Grumwick". At the site of the restaurant, a small minority of coloured people are getting to be. Mr Arthur Scargill, a tough-looking group of men from Yorkshire to the Asian workers.

True that the workers and those who stayed in the largely coloured. But the majority of workers have shown some hostility to Grumwick. They are so for an obvious reason. An immigrant community only obtain a place of its own in the host country if it is prepared to work for less pay than the existing host community. Grumwick is a and Mr Ward is operat- ing a free market in the basic principle is the that by which Asian operate small shops and Londoners are not to run.

us that Grumwick does in wages which are reason- able with those in similar factory work, but the success of it has been the result of a very prompt and very competitive price; based on employment without restrictions and at high wages, that is low wages. When unemployment is high it is particularly bad for the immigrant community in London. It is very that coloured workers willing to take jobs on terms. The alternative is unemployment.

not even be said that this business, of which Grum- wick is an isolated example, is doing the workers. These could not have come

into existence, or expanded, if they did not have a competitive edge, and the only edge they could have is low labour costs and a willing labour force not restricted by trade union attitudes. They are not necessarily good employers, but they are employing, and if they thrive their employment practices usually improve.

The massive reaction of the trade union movement, including the most extreme and oppressive threats, and including actual illegality, shows what a serious challenge Grumwick presents, small as the scale of operation is. Trade union leaders understand instinctively that few of them would admit formally, the relationship between trade union activity and employment. A market determines the price for all goods at the point at which the last available goods are sold. If there are one thousand bananas on the market the price of the bananas will be the price of the last banana; that is known as the market clearing price or as the principle of the marginal determination of prices. If the price of goods is artificially raised then not all of the goods will be sold. We see an example of this in the butter market. In a free market all the butter produced in Europe would be sold. Some is not sold because the price of butter is artificially maintained above the market clearing level.

The function of trade unions in respect of wages is the same as that of the common agricultural policy in respect of European food prices. Their function is to obtain higher pay for their members than would be set if there were a free market for labour. This is a perfectly reasonable thing for members of trade unions to want; it must be in the interest of those who are actually in employment that their pay should be as high as possible. Unfortunately, in the labour market as in the butter market, when the price is raised above the market clearing level the market is not cleared. The natural consequence of strong trade unions is therefore that those in employment should be paid above the market clearing level, but that part of the labour force should be unable to find employment. An artificial price

for butter creates a butter mountain, and an artificial price for wages creates a man mountain.

There are two ways in which this can be counteracted. It can be undercut by a more competitive labour force overseas, which is why Japan outsells Britain and Hongkong can outsell Japan. It can also be undercut at home by people who belong to that section of the labour market which is not cleared. They can create jobs for themselves by taking wages below the prevailing trade union level, or by working without restrictive practices on which the trade unions insist.

Both these processes inevitably happen all the time. Trade unions have therefore only a limited and qualified ability to raise wages above the market clearing price and equally only a limited ability to cause the unemployment which must necessarily follow.

When however there is a whole community, such as the immigrants in Britain, which suffers substantially above average unemployment, because it is mistakenly regarded as the least preferred type of labour, that community can only defend itself by competing with the host community in terms of labour cost and labour efficiency. In just the same way the workers of Hongkong compete internationally with the community of Japan. Because this competition directly threatens the function of trade unions it provides a critical challenge. It is for this reason that the trade unions are reacting at Grumwick in such an excessive way. Yet the proposition which the trade unions actually represent is the offensive one that people, in this case coloured people, should not be allowed to obtain or keep jobs by undercutting the rates, or by outcompeting the productivity, which the trade unions have established for the existing white majority of their membership.

There are after all two simple questions, which the Asian ladies in the bus could put to the Yorkshire miners, if they were to picket them. If we have the unions in, will Grumwick be more or less likely to remain a profitable firm where our jobs are safe? If you close down Grumwick can you offer us other jobs?

## LOSING THE RIGHT BOMBER

has voted to authorize funding for the B-1 which, at a total cost of 24,800 million, threatens to become the most expensive weapon system produced. It is certainly the most controversial. Carter is expected to make a final decision on the day and judging from comments and counter- comments of the past seven years would like to make it. But it is questionable is yet in a position to

Indeed, if President Carter does decide against the aeroplane, what are the alternatives? One is to develop an entirely different bomber; but with 4,000 million dollars and seven years' work already invested in the B-1, this would seem an extravagant option in terms of both time and money. Another is to continue with the overhauling B-52, after modifications to its engine and electronics, armed with Cruise missiles. But there are doubts over the ability of even a modified B-52 to penetrate Soviet defences, and over the range limitations which might be imposed on Cruise missiles by a future SALT agreement. (Similar arguments apply to the option of relying upon packing Cruise missiles into wide-bodied "jet-liners").

The chief difficulty facing President Carter as these arguments reverberate around the White House is that he has to make a decision in a situation which is both delicate and dynamic. The chances of signing a SALT-2 agreement by the end of this year are calculated at rather less than even. What would be the effect of his judgment upon those chances, and, still more important, what would be the

effect of such an agreement upon his judgment? This is of course to assume that the strategic triad of land, sea and air-based deterrence should be maintained.

The most sensible option would seem to be that preferred by the Pentagon, which is for a mix of B-52s, armed with Cruise missiles, and a force of up to 150 B-1s, which would be cheaper than the present target of 244 B-1s on their own. This would allow the modified B-52s, each armed with some 20 Cruise missiles to concentrate on less well-defended targets in the Eastern Soviet Union while the B-1s with their better penetration would have their own short-range attack missiles (SRAMs) to deal with more distant, better defended objectives.

With so much depending on a SALT agreement, and with the need to impose further constraints on offensive weapons still of paramount importance, this compromise can only be a holding option. But it would provide the United States with political flexibility in the short term and military flexibility in the long term. President Carter should therefore press on with the modified B-1 programme, while preserving the right to adjust his priorities later.

## Investment

Chairman of The Stock Exchange has urged the buyers of part of the holding of British Government bonds to have no idea what became of his scheme, as let us now cost three and a half times as much as they did then, might it not be a good time to consider whether Hill's plan would work?

Yours faithfully,  
QUENTIN CREWE,  
Netherfield Hey,  
Macclesfield,  
Cheshire,  
June 21.

## Choice of Union

From Dr M. I. Gillibrand  
Sir, How reassuring it was to read in The Times of Friday, June 24, that Mr Clive Jenkins is pledged to respect the results of ballots in deciding recognition issues in industrial relations.

Presumably he will now accept the decision of 9,270 of ICF's management and professional staff that their conditions of employment should be settled by negotiations between the company and the Association of Professional Scientists and Technologists. After all, they had voted in a ballot conducted by an independent organization in which 81 per cent of a 90 per cent poll chose to be represented by APS.

Yours sincerely,  
MAURICE GILLIBRAND,  
Executive Secretary,  
Association of Professional Scientists and Technologists,  
North Station Office,  
175 Station Road,  
Swinton,  
Manchester,  
June 27.

## Reporting restrictions

From Mr Walter S. Greenwood  
Sir, It is surprising that a professional journalist, such as Mr Michael Bowers, could imply (June 27) that the only legal restrictions that affect newspapers are the Official Secrets Act and "P" notices. It is a myth which should be dispelled.

Apart from defamation and contempt, there are at least eleven Acts of Parliament, some highly complex and imprecise, which restrict newspapers, chiefly in court reporting. It is probable that journalists in no other country in Western Europe have to wade through such a labyrinth of statutes.

Politicians, faced with some social evil, have all too often rushed into legislation in haste, without consideration of the issues involved. In the North East of England last week, for instance, a man who was acquitted of rape but convicted of wounding, was killed for four years and was not named by the newspapers, because, rightly or wrongly, they interpreted the Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act 1975 as preventing them from so doing. It cannot be in the public interest to have secret jailings such as this.

Will we reach the situation where rumour and speculation can spread in a district because the name of a defendant has been withheld? 1984 has arrived already in some respects, it seems.

Yours faithfully,  
WALTER S. GREENWOOD,  
Assistant Editor (Training),  
Thames Regional Newspapers Limited,  
Editorial Training Centre,  
9 Bigg Market,  
Newcastle upon Tyne,  
June 29.

## The Grumwick dispute: comparing wage rates

From Professor Alan Day  
Sir, Mr David Steel, writing in The Times on June 27 about the Grumwick dispute, discusses the "right of exploited and underpaid workers" to join a union. The right of all workers to join a union should also be questioned whether the Grumwick workers were underpaid even before the 25 per cent increase in basic rates which has apparently come in the last year. A sensible basis of comparison lies between the most recent statements of wage rates and earnings at Grumwick, and national average rates for women and girls published by the Department of Employment.

One recent responsible report was that, in 1974, Mrs Desai (one of the strikers) started as a part-timer on £0.75 per hour. In April 1974, average hourly earnings of women's earnings in all industries were £0.571 per hour. Another responsible report indicates that last year, basic pay (apparently for a 35-hour week) was between £2.60 and £55.20—£1 from about £0.85 to about £1.58 per hour. In April, 1976 average adult women's earnings for full-time manual work were £1.01 per hour while for girls under 18 the figure was £0.63 per hour.

While all such comparisons are notoriously difficult, and while it also has to be accepted that ruling wages are probably higher in London than the national average, it must be concluded that the evidence for the view that Grumwick workers were underpaid, even before the proposed sharp increases, is hardly persuasive.

Yours faithfully,  
ALAN DAY,  
The London School of Economics and Political Science,  
Houghton Street, WC2,  
June 28.

From Mr R. N. Vallance  
Sir, The reported comments of Sir Michael Havers, QC (The Times, June 28) seems to manifest again that dangerous ambivalence towards the legal rights of trade unionists that has characterized the Conservative Government's relations with the law. Sir Michael describes the law on picketing as conveying an "immunity" not a "right". This is surely a complete distortion of the purpose of legislation on this subject. The immunity is not a right in legislation; it is in the field of civil law—the protection of a lawful picket from a civil action for incitement to breach of contract. The major function of legislation on this subject since the original 1875 Act has been to strengthen that right to peacefully picket action in nature.

Sir Michael's argument, taken to its logical conclusion, would restore the legal status of picketing to the pre 1875 position. He states that it is a myth that a picket has the right to stop a person or a vehicle, however, briefly, to peacefully communicate information. If that were the case, then the peaceful picket

would be guilty of a criminal offence as soon as he sought to exercise his statutory legal right. Such a contradiction is obviously a nonsense.

The guiding principle commonly used for many years was that a picket had the right to lay a gentle restraining hand on the arm of a colleague, detain him briefly and utter the stirring words, "No Jack! We have struck so come and join us later, then." The failure of the 1974 legislation was in neglecting to consider how this situation was to be carried out if Jack was encased in several tons of metal travelling at 30 mph.

The use of the relatively pitiful offence of obstruction to deny a major legal right is obviously a matter of general concern. Having been involved in a number of strikes on the trade union side, I have found that the sensible course is to consult with the police in advance about pickets and obtain a common sense understanding; even if this means police officers partially going against Home Office advice, they can recall one strike where the police growing concerned at traffic hazards, took it upon themselves to stop vehicles at the picket line themselves. The police officer on duty would inform the driver, "This gentleman is a picket and has the right to speak to you briefly," and would subsequently wave the vehicle on if he thought that the picket was doing the driver unnecessarily. The picket responded to this attitude and the temperature was kept down.

Sir Michael's characterization of a mass picket as a baying mob bent on intimidation is clearly an over-generalization. A peaceful mass picket is a lawful exhortation to solidarity. If such a mass picket engages in intimidation or violence, then, as Sir Michael himself points out, the law covers the situation in Section 7 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act 1875. The key legal issue is therefore not the number of persons involved in a picket, but their conduct. If the picket is peaceful, then it is hardly surprising that angry scenes develop. Indeed, it could be argued that in so doing the police are acting without lawful authority themselves.

Yours faithfully,  
RUSS VALLANCE,  
15 St Cadoc House,  
Temple Street,  
Bristol,  
June 28.

From Mr Graham Smith  
Sir, It is said that Apex is fighting for the right of Grumwick employees to join a union, and that this issue is fundamental to the dispute. Is this correct?

The main Apex claim is for recognition, a status which has little relevance to the right of workers to join a union, but which confers upon the union the right to represent for collective bargaining.

From Dr J. D. Harrison  
Sir, One of my dental patients is a policeman who has been at five pickets at Grumwick and had one of his front teeth smashed. He told me that his attackers were subsequently arrested and were fined ten pounds each. I would be interested to know of any other country in which people who attack the police are dealt with so ridiculously leniently.

Yours sincerely,  
J. D. HARRISON,  
42 Ticehurst Road,  
Forest Hill, SE23,  
June 26.

## Futures of Europe

From Lord Kennet  
Sir, When did anything to raise the spirits last come out of Brussels? Here is a case history.

Once upon a time the European Community had a far sighted Commission, headed up with seeing it hurch from midday morass to midnight crisis and back again, and decided to use all his imagination in getting the long-term view into European policy making. He proposed that the Commission should be replaced by the Council (which is how you have to proceed) that a study should be made of the problem. The Council was impressed, not only was he right, they decided, but the whole thing was extremely urgent. They voted a lot of money and demanded that the study should be finished within a year.

The Commissioner decided to choose not a safe grey conservative man to conduct the study, but a tactless and independent-minded writer, an ex-union minister from a newly joined country. The latter gathered forty extremely distinguished people from all over the Continent, each with a certain national backing, within the bureaucratic policies of Brussels, but to serve the people of Western Europe as a whole. Today (after the US, Sweden, Canada, our individual countries, and the great international corporations are served).

I have not had time to consult my colleagues about this letter. But my report to the Commission (The Futures of Europe, Cambridge University Press) and I am sure they stand by it. Will the European Council, meeting today in London, seize this opportunity to bring in the long view? If not now, when? If not they, who?

Yours, etc.  
WAYLAND KENNET,  
House of Lords,  
June 28.

## 'A Bridge Too Far'

From The Reverend Michael Savard  
Sir, General Browning is not alone in receiving somewhat less than fair treatment in the film A Bridge Too Far. Others also easily recognizable to students of the operation have been given false names and designations to no particular purpose.

Major Brian Urquhart, the Intelligence officer whose actions in the existence of paratroopers in the Arnhem area were confirmed by aerial reconnaissance, becomes "Major Fuller" for no apparent reason unless it be that having the same surname as the General he might become guilty of confusing the cinema audience. Why stick to fact when fantasy says no better?

Major Digby Tatham-Warter, whose exploits with an umbrella have passed into Airborne legend, becomes "someone" who didn't even catch the name—and is made to succumb to his wounds in a cellar. According to Cornelius Ryan he was certainly alive in the early 1970s so he may have the intriguing experience of seeing himself die on celluloid.

The Anglican chaplain, Padre Pare, is ecumenically transformed into a Roman Catholic priest naming Latin blessings—a better selling point in the States, perhaps? Do not those whose names are actually in the history books deserve to be treated as themselves? Why did the Attenboroughs of British Cinema, who didn't hard earned reputations, bought frequently in the face of violent death? How would Sir Richard like to be called "Jim Smith" simply because the public from London, him with his onetime-loving brother?

In war, truth is said to be the first casualty. And not, it seems, in war only. The cinema will gladly murder it to order.

Yours truly,  
MICHAEL SAVARD,  
St Matthew's Vicarage,  
2 Clancarty Road, SW6,  
June 28.

## The Cambridge conspiracy

From Mr Peter Hennessy  
Sir, May I take the unusual step of associating myself personally with a leading article in the newspaper by which I am employed?

As the author of two articles printed in The Times of June 15 concerning the character and career of the late Donald Begg, I wish to raise in full the gravest allegations they contained about his involvement in the Philby/Burgess/Maclean affair. In doing so I accept personal responsibility.

I would like to apologize unreservedly to the family, friends and former colleagues of Donald Begg for the harm and distress caused.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER HENNESSY,  
New Printing House Square, WCL,  
June 29.

## The unsedentary woman

From Ms Louise Brown  
Sir, "Tending children and the cooking pots" is no sedentary occupation (pace Dr Tony Smith, article June 21). While men put their feet

## Performing riches

From Mr Trevor Lyttleton  
Sir, All composers in this country have an effect to join the Performing Rights Society if they wish to receive royalties from the public performance of their musical works. At Thursday's annual general meeting of PRS (which this year collected over £21m) the rearing council members will be re-elected and proposals for an independent review of PRS will be debated with no real opposition. Despite the fact that 1,170 PRS members (more than the more 12 per cent who have the vote) favour such a review, the council, by refusing to release the list of voting members, has effectively prevented its opponents from campaigning for votes.

Can there be a more ingenious self-perpetuating oligarchy than a council which alone elects the voting members, who in turn elect the council, and reserves to itself the sole right to know who such voting members are?

Yours faithfully,  
TREVOR LYTTELTON,  
33 Brynston Square, W1,  
June 27.

## Implications of the Yuri Orlov trial

From Mr John Macdonald, QC  
Sir, You report today (June 26) that Yuri Orlov has been charged under Article 190 (1) of the RSFSR Criminal Code with spreading "fabrications known to be false which defame the Soviet State". This has a significance which extends far beyond Professor Orlov's own case. It means that the Soviet courts will have to determine whether the reports published by the Moscow Helsinki Group on the violation of human rights in the Soviet Union are accurate. Professor Orlov will have a complete defence to the charges if the reports are true, or if he can show that he believed them to be true. It is in fact the reports which have been published do not form part of the indictment it will mean that the Soviet authorities have been forced to accept that the activities of the group are within the law. The significance of this would not be lost on either the delegates at the Belgrade conference or on other dissidents throughout Eastern Europe.

On June 13 at the Institute of Physics in London, evidence was presented from 17 people who had travelled from all over the world to testify to the accuracy of the group's reports. The evidence dealt with the separation of families, in special psychiatric hospitals where both were given massive doses of haloperidol. There was evidence from the British psychiatrist who examined Plyusich the day after he was released from hospital and from a doctor who had worked for 14 years in a psychiatric hospital in Leningrad. Ludmila Alexeyeva and Lidia Voronina stated how they had travelled to Vladivostok and Yuzov to verify the accuracy of reports.

Each of the witnesses signed the following statement: "If Yuri Orlov is charged, I wish to be summoned to give evidence at the Court or in the Soviet Consulate in the country in which I reside." (Evidence was taken on commission in this way at the Soviet Embassy in Paris in the case of Yuliy and Kravtsov. I have seen all these statements to the Procurator General in Moscow, the President of the Moscow College of Advocates, the Soviet Ambassador in London, and to Professor Orlov and his wife. The official commentary to Article 228 of the RSFSR Code of Criminal Procedure makes it clear that the Soviet courts will be under a duty to consider this evidence.

I feel it right to place these facts before you so that your readers can judge for themselves whether or not my client, Professor Orlov, is given a fair trial.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN MACDONALD,  
12 New Square,  
Lincoln's Inn, WC2,  
June 28.

## King of Saudi Arabia

From the Ambassador of Saudi Arabia  
Sir, I am writing with reference to the report printed in The Times on June 28 concerning the wish of His Majesty King Khalid to abdicate from the Throne of Saudi Arabia.

I should like to deny categorically that there is any element of truth whatsoever in this report. His Majesty is in excellent health and has just concluded a tour of several Saudi Arabian provinces where he was received with wide demonstrations of love and admiration by the Saudi people.

Yours faithfully,  
FAISAL ALHEGELAN,  
Ambassador,  
Saudi Arabian Embassy,  
30 Belgrave Square, SW1,  
June 29.

## The Latin temperament

From Mr Joseph A. Bailey  
Sir, Being arriving in London as a foreign visitor I had been told that The Times represented the best of British journalism and it was a paper constantly in search of the truth and never given to cheap editorialism. So it was with great interest that I read your article on the Bellamy, article on page 13 of The Times, June 23. It was the seventh paragraph that caught my attention.

"Bellamy has the talent to play well on it. But he lacks something. He is a lazy man by nature. Most Latins are."

Being half "Latin" myself, I found this remark most interesting. So interesting, that I was moved to set out of my hammock, put down my mandolin and spaghetti, scrape the grease off my hair, finish my wine and see if I could possibly muster enough enthusiasm to put paper in typewriter. Fortunately, since I'm only half Latin, I could.

However, due to my ethnic background I find I don't have the wherewithal to follow through. Just too lazy, I suppose. So, being typically "Latin" I'll ask you to do it. The next time Mr Bellamy comes out from under his rock, please inform him that it is an ignominy by nature. But then, most Englishmen are.

Were I 100 per cent Anglo-Saxon, I would also like to tell him, in simple words of one syllable, about the ancient people who came to these islands, built the roads, viaducts and cities, introduced literacy and convinced the natives to come out of the woods and stop painting themselves blue. But, alas, it's time for my siesta. Maybe mañana.

Yours faithfully,  
JOSEPH A. BAILEY,  
80 Rossmore Court,  
Park Road, NW1,  
June 27.







answered  
questions in  
Chiasso  
ir, page 21

## Compulsory plan for inflation accounting killed by ballot

Johns First chance of compulsory inflation accounting being introduced in the form of a ballot to the timescale laid by the Accounting Standards Committee (ASC) was ended yesterday. The committee's proposal for a ballot on the introduction of compulsory inflation accounting was rejected by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. The vote was 100 to 100, with the balance cast by the Institute's Council.

The ASC's proposal for a ballot on the introduction of compulsory inflation accounting was rejected by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. The vote was 100 to 100, with the balance cast by the Institute's Council. The ASC's proposal was to introduce compulsory inflation accounting for all companies in the UK by 1980. The Institute's Council, however, decided to continue with the current system of accounting.

## 00 working lost in May strikes

Through strikes in May, the number of working hours lost in the UK was 1,087 million, according to the Department of Employment. This was a significant increase from the 1,000 million lost in the same month of the previous year.

The Department of Employment also shows that time worked in the April 23 was down a seasonally adjusted 15.7 million hours in the mid-March. April is estimated to be 1.8 million hours over the year, with an estimated 35.3 million hours lost in March.

## E RAKUSEN GROUP LIMITED

| all year results to 31st December 1976 (unaudited) | 1976    | 1975    |
|--|---------|---------|
| Profit   | £62,400 | £57,900 |
| Profit after tax                                   | £44,400 | £42,900 |
| Dividend   | £68,600 | £71,700 |
| Dividend per share                                 | 25.80p  | 21.20p  |

The food division made the major contribution to the half as it despite the continued burden of the Meanwood Road, the interruption of production resulting from the last November.

A new risk plant has been installed in the factory at Wood Rise and is now operational and the current order is promising.

The property divisions activities continue to be limited to development.

Following the Secretary of State's decision dated 12th May, allowing the purchase of the premises at Meanwood Road, the successful conclusion to these negotiations will have a beneficial effect on both the liquidity and profitability of the company.



Mr Morpeth: Looks set to stay despite criticism.

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## UK anti-dumping task switches to Brussels

The Department of Trade yesterday announced the results of six anti-dumping investigations, the last before responsibility for dealing with complaints about imports passes from the United Kingdom to the European Commission in Brussels.

In five cases, the department received satisfactory undertakings from the countries involved about future price levels; and in the sixth case, involving PVC leathercloth from Hungary and East Germany, no dumping was found.

Despite the switch to Brussels, the Department of Trade's anti-dumping unit is to continue in operation. Its staff of 18 is double the size of the European Commission anti-dumping section, and reflects the much larger number of complaints from British industries compared with their counterparts in other EEC countries.

It is expected that many United Kingdom industries will continue to make initial approaches to the department, which will assist in the drawing up of formal applications to Brussels, although in some cases, such as the recent European protest about Japanese ball bearing imports where industries have strong inter-relationships, it will now be possible to make direct application to the Commission.

The department said yesterday it was studying about 15 applications for anti-dumping action, and would be discussing with the industries concerned the question of submitting them to Brussels.

It has two outstanding cases that have been accepted for full investigation concerning special steels from Sweden and Austria, and in the latter case, a departmental team is still in Vienna completing a lengthy investigation.

## Fall in dollar hastened by doubts over US economy

By David Blake  
Economics Correspondent

A wave of heavy selling all over the world drove the value of the dollar down everywhere yesterday. There were heavy gains for most of the strong currencies and some of the weak ones with the Japanese yen being the biggest gainer.

However, the Bank of England intervened on the market to keep the value of the pound steady at \$1.7210, taking more dollars into the process. Sterling's trade-weighted index fell from 61.5 to 61.3 because other currencies were allowed to float up.

The selling wave started in Tokyo yesterday morning before Europe was even awake, with a fall of around 1 per cent in the United States currency's parity against the yen to 268.875. When the European exchanges opened they saw that there had been no action to slow the dollar's fall in Tokyo, assumed that there would be a similar inactivity in Europe and were proved right as Deutsche marks, Swiss francs and a rag-bag of other currencies gained ground.

In the afternoon, a new spurt to the selling pressure came from the release of figures in America which showed that leading indicators had fallen 0.2 per cent in May. This is the first such decline this year, apart from the freak weather month of January, and it served to fuel doubts about United States performance.

The real force behind the decline, however, is that markets are now beginning to take seriously the agreement reached in Paris at the end of last week in which finance ministers pledged themselves to allow currency adjustments to bring about payments balance. The purpose of this is to allow strong currencies like the yen and mark to go up, thus reducing the heavy current account surpluses run by countries such as Japan and Germany.

That is exactly what is happening, and the process is naturally more turbulent than it might appear in the rather dry language of an official communiqué. The agreement did not aim at the dollar as a currency which has to be devalued, but the prospect of partly settling means that as strong currencies go up the dollar automatically comes down.

Also beginning to exert an influence are the slight tremors of concern over the way in which the United States has handled its current account deficit, estimated at around \$12,000m (about £7,000m) for this year.

The Commission, however, considers that there is much work that needs to be done, particularly to make the man in the street more aware of the Community. One step being urged in this direction is an ending of frontier formalities for travellers within the EEC, even though this might mean a loss of revenue to some countries.

The Commission's objective, in reviewing the state of the transition stage, is to seek to make this foundation even more secure. The Commission, however, considers that there is much work that needs to be done, particularly to make the man in the street more aware of the Community.

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## Nine Opec members decide to forgo oil price increase 'in interest of unity and solidarity'

By Roger Vielvoye  
Energy Correspondent

Nine of the 11 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) who were due to raise their crude oil prices by 5 per cent from tomorrow confirmed in a statement from Vienna last night that they would forgo the increase.

Despite uncertainty over the attitude of the missing signatories—Libya and Iraq—it is still expected that Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates will make a reciprocal gesture and increase their prices by 5 per cent to bring them into line with the majority.

However, Saudi Arabia and the UAE may wait until the next Opec ministerial meeting in Stockholm on July 12 before clarifying their position. In their statement, the nine states—Iran, Kuwait, Qatar, Venezuela, Algeria, Nigeria, Gabon, Ecuador and Indonesia—said they had agreed to forgo the increase "in the interest of unity and solidarity of Opec".

There was no explanation why Iraq and Libya had not signed or whether they would go ahead with an increase in prices by 5 per cent from tomorrow.

Two-tier pricing of oil emerged from the last ministerial meeting in Doha in December. Saudi Arabia, backed by the UAE, rejected a 10 per cent rise from January 1 followed by a further 5 per cent on July 1. They introduced a 5 per cent increase.

At the same time Saudi Arabia removed a ceiling on its oil production. A number of international oil companies without major access to Saudi supplies will be glad to see the end of the present two-tiered system.

British Petroleum and Shell were beginning to find difficulties competing with Exxon, Mobil, Texaco and Standard Oil of California, who had access to nearly 10 million barrels of cheap crude.

The meeting in Stockholm will decide how long any unified pricing system that might emerge should last. It is expected this will be a minimum of six months while a number of members, including the Saudi Arabians, would like it to last a full year.

Restoration of pricing unity within the organization would bring the total rise during 1977 to 9.2 per cent, although a stand by Iraq and Libya could bring this figure close to 10 per cent.

North Sea oil: The price of North Sea oil may rise by only 10 cents a barrel in the wake of a planned 28 cents a barrel increase by Libya and Algeria in the third quarter of the year. And the influential Petroleum Intelligence Weekly says that North Sea producers might have to settle for no increase or even a fall.

Since the new Algerian and Libyan increases will barely catch up with Nigerian prices, they provide little justification for a North Sea price rise, in the opinion of most oil buyers, the magazine says.

Frank Vogl writes from Washington: President Carlos Andres Pérez of Venezuela said yesterday that the decision to maintain oil prices demonstrated the unity of Opec and showed it was interested in ensuring a more just and balanced world economic order.

Some details on the format of the inquiry have still to be sorted, but its terms of reference have now been established and an official announcement is now expected from Mr Varley.

The inquiry, a wide-ranging one, will cover aspects of education and training as well as the status of professional engineers.

## Sir Monty to head inquiry on engineers

By Derek Harris

Sir Monty Finniston, former chairman of the British Steel Corporation, and noted for his independence, is to be chairman of the main government inquiry into the engineering profession.

Sir Monty, who first trained as a metallurgist and has been a leading figure in the engineering profession, has in principle, it is understood, accepted the offer of the job from Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry.

It was Mr Varley who ended Sir Monty's three years as BSC chairman when he decided not to renew Sir Monty's contract which ran out in September last year.

Since then Sir Monty has taken on a number of company directorships including that of Sir Charles Clore's Sears Holdings.

Some details on the format of the inquiry have still to be sorted, but its terms of reference have now been established and an official announcement is now expected from Mr Varley.

The inquiry, a wide-ranging one, will cover aspects of education and training as well as the status of professional engineers.

The question of the low status of many engineers, which has been an increasing anxiety for the profession, will inevitably raise questions on salary levels, a possible politically sensitive issue in the context of any current incomes policy.

Sir Monty, who will probably be asked to take 18 months for this important assessment of what will be virtually the complement to the Government's industrial strategy.

Promoting industrial expansion and innovation has to be matched by a flow of engineering talent of the right kind in the right quantity.

These and similar problems have been under study by the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the co-ordinating committee chaired by Sir Monty.

The British Association's report, expected in August, is likely to show that one problem is not so much a shortage of professional engineers but the quality of such personnel.

Status problems as much as those of salary are likely to be highlighted. There is also the question of whether to try to tap more fully other possible sources of top-level engineers.

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## New shipbuilding chief calls for a concerted effort to beat problems

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Calls for a concerted effort at all levels of shipbuilding to overcome the difficulties the industry faces were made yesterday by Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin, chairman of British Shipbuilders, which will be formally vested tomorrow.

The formation of British Shipbuilders means the demise of the Shipbuilders and Repairers National Association, which will be formally dissolved today.

Admiral Griffin, in a message published in the first edition of the association's bulletin, said the new organization had to ensure the survival of the industry and in the longer term to build on the new base of state ownership.

British Shipbuilders, he said, would operate as a holding company whose policies—worked out in consultation with individual companies and trade unions—would aim to weld the industry into a single coordinated enterprise to face overseas competition on terms which would provide a better prospect for success than had been possible in the past.

Individual companies would act as profit centres responsible within broad guidelines for the conduct of their own affairs. On responsibility for certain shipbuilding research and development work following the formal vesting of British Shipbuilders.

Of relationship based on involvement and responsibility between employers and employees that was needed to ensure the future prosperity of the industry. The SRNA said yesterday that a new association, the Shipbuilders and Repairers National Association, had been formed to look after the interests of those companies which would not become part of the state concern.

In another development, the Department of Industry said that the Ship and Marine Requirements Technology Board would have formed a responsibility for certain shipbuilding research and development work following the formal vesting of British Shipbuilders.

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## State takes over more of Scott Lithgow

By Peter Hill

Moves to revise financing arrangements for state-owned companies of Scott Lithgow Ltd were made yesterday by the Government.

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## Crédit move at Winefood

Corisco, Italy, June 29—

Winefood SPA, a mixed food processing and retailing concern, announced today that Mr Hugo von der Crone, a joint director of Crédit Suisse, has joined the board of directors.

As previously announced, Mr Alfredo Nosedà, the Winefood president, has resigned, and his place has been taken by Mr Alberto de Marchi.

Winefood has been a major investment outlet for Crédit Suisse, and one of the Italian companies where the large Swiss bank is believed to have lost money.

Directly or through its parent concern, Winefood Holding of Lugano, Switzerland, the company has invested £2,100m (about £14.7m) through end-1976. There were also investments totalling £2,400m in Winefood subsidiaries, which number almost a hundred.

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## Bank faces winding-up risk after petition by prince

By Ray Maughan

The International Bank and Trust Company of the Middle East faces the threat of a compulsory winding-up.

The company, off-the-peg bank, has been acquired by its proprietor, Mr Mohamed Perroq Khan, for £1250, agreed in the High Court yesterday not to accept any more deposits from the public, but to liquidate the bank's liabilities while a firm of chartered accountants prepares a financial report on the bank's solvency.

Registered in the West Indian island of St Vincent, but operating mainly from its premises in Curzon Street, London, the company was set up to assist in the taking of a deposit of £100,000 presented on May 12 by Prince Fawzi Abdulilatif, the United Arab Emirates ambassador to Zaire, who is a shareholder and a former director of the bank.

He claims that the bank is insolvent because it failed to clear his cheque for £4,000 in favour of London Hilton Jewellers. The court heard yesterday, however, that the bank's chief of directors, Mr Mohamed Perroq Khan, for £1250, agreed in the High Court yesterday not to accept any more deposits from the public, but to liquidate the bank's liabilities while a firm of chartered accountants prepares a financial report on the bank's solvency.

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## New effort for Ford peace at Dagenham

By Our Labour Editor

A new attempt will be made this morning to end the two-week unofficial strike by assembly plant workers at Ford's Dagenham plant.

The strikers have been called to a mass meeting in the new premises on lay-off pay for men sent home because of disputes within the company.

Unions and management worked out the new package during a session lasting 16 hours after a mass meeting of the men yesterday broke up in disorder. The strike has cost the company production worth £40 million at showroom value.

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## Blundell-Permoglaze

Half year results

| Sales                            | 7,510 | 6,847 | 14,390 |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| Profit before Tax                | 311   | 378   | 1,059  |
| Net Profit attributable to Group | 143   | 177   | 476    |

Extracts from the Interim Report by N. G. Bassett Smith, C.B.O., Chairman

\*The Industrial Division started the year well and this trend has continued.

\*The Decorative Division margins have been adversely affected by competitive conditions in a static market.

\*The Export Division continues to progress, particularly in the Middle and Far East.

\*"Our underlying strength remains unimpaired... I expect to be reporting a further improvement in profits at the year end."

Blundell-Permoglaze Holdings Ltd., York House, 37 Queen Square, London WC1N 3BL

## How the markets moved

The Times index: 187.10—0.25

The FT index: 456.2—2.4

| Rises                   | Falls                    |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Ayer Hitam 10p to 350p  | Aberdeen Cons 5p to 74p  |
| BPE Ind 6p to 175p      | Blyvoers 7p to 287p      |
| Hawker Sid 10p to 670p  | Enlmer & Lamb 2p to 39p  |
| Heath C. R. 7p to 63p   | Crellon Hides 10p to 21p |
| Milford Cocks 7p to 90p | Cutler Guard 10p to 35p  |
|                         | Kliver 10p to 336p       |
|                         | Laporte 5p to 100p       |
|                         | Lucas 8p to 288p         |
|                         | Ocean Trans 5p to 149p   |

Equities were in subdued mood. Gilt-edged securities rallied in late trading. Sterling gained 7 pts to \$1.7210. The effective exchange rate index was at 61.3.

On other pages

Business appointments 24

Appointments vacant 13, 22

Wall Street 25

Bank Base Rates Table 25

Annual statements: 20

Electra Investment Trust 20

GEI International 23

Hickling Penicost 23

| Rises                      | Falls                    |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Spear & Jackson 6p to 142p | Prop Hides 5p to 270p    |
| Surmah Valley 5p to 55p    | Selection Tot 5p to 415p |
| Swan Hunter 7p to 112p     | Senstrut 7p to 136p      |
| Trust Hae Forte 6p to 153p | Shell 10p to 270p        |
| Union Corp 5p to 210p      | Steele 7p to 136p        |
|                            | Steele Rock 7p to 136p   |
|                            | Sunbeam W's 1p to 16p    |
|                            | Whittingham W. 1p to 18p |
|                            | Winkelhaak 6p to 484p    |

Gold was unchanged at \$142.625. SDR-S was 1.16488 on Wednesday. While SDR-S was 0.576572. Commodities: Coffee prices again fell sharply. Reuter's index was at 1,571.3 (previous 1,571.7). Reports, pages 23 and 25

| THE POUND    | Bank  |
|--------------|-------|
| Australia \$ | 1.55  |
| Austria S    | 30.38 |
| Belgium F    | 64.25 |
| Canada \$    | 1.38  |
| Denmark Kr   | 10.70 |
| Finland Mk   |       |



## Managers ask how to handle new wage deals

By Malcolm Brown

Managers' leaders yesterday urged the Government to give clear guidance to management and unions on how to deal with pay negotiations if there was any interval between the end of phase two and the start of another agreed phase of pay policy.

A delegation from the British Institute of Management, led by Mr Michael Edwards, a vice-chairman, told Mr Hesley, the Chancellor, that there was growing concern among companies due to start a new round of negotiations in the late summer.

They were afraid that if no agreement had been reached on a new phase of pay policy before the expiry of the present phase, they would be negotiating in an atmosphere of uncertainty.

The BIM team, which saw the Chancellor for 30 minutes, stressed the need to adhere to the rule that there should be 12 months between principal pay increases.

Mr Edwards said: "Our chief purpose was to discuss BIM's proposals for the next phase of pay policy, which are based on a recognition of the manager's deteriorating position in the pay structure of the country; on the need to ease the squeeze on differentials; and on the need to provide incentives within overall constraints."

The key fight, he said, was against inflation. To help win the fight it was essential to get the right mix of a flexible pay policy and reductions in income tax. The last Budget had been a first step in the right direction and must be followed by consistent economic and fiscal policies.

"We reminded the Chancellor of BIM's view that there should be a long-term plan to reduce the total tax burden."

## Bank favours cuts in national insurance levies

A fall in the real cost of labour, relative to its productivity, has created conditions favourable to the expansion of employment and output, says the latest *Willard Bank Review*. But it questions whether there is the demand to support the expansion given the slow growth in personal consumption, the fall in the public sector deficit and the prospects for foreign trade and domestic investment.

A case might be made, therefore, for stopping proposed spending cuts. The Review's authors, however, suggest that priority should go towards tax cuts (particularly National Insurance contributions).

# Study sets out need for 680,000 jobs

By David Blake

Britain will have to find an extra 680,000 jobs between now and 1981 just to keep unemployment steady, according to a study by the Department of Employment. Another million jobs will be needed in the five years to 1985.

The latest issue of the *Employment Gazette* contains projections for the labour force to 1985. According to the estimates the total male labour force will go up from 15,931,000

this year to 16,164,000 in 1981 and the female work force will go up to 10,570,000 from 10,122,000.

An increasing labour force is likely to cause major problems to governments in the years ahead as they struggle to keep down unemployment.

There are five main factors: First and most important is the large number of 16-year-olds coming into the labour market from school, the result of the baby boom of the early 1960s.

The Government's programme of measures to help school leavers, announced yesterday, is a first step to try to grapple with this problem.

The second factor is that relatively few people will be retiring, since those coming up to retirement age were born during the First World War when birth rates were low.

The third force pushing up the number of people wanting work is the increasing tendency for married women to go out

to work, a function of the sharp fall in the birth rate, which means that fewer of them are out of the labour market.

This is combined with greater attraction towards work, now that job opportunities have improved.

Against this, the number of people staying on in full-time education is expected to go up, though this will to some extent be countered by a tendency for both men and women to go on working past retirement age.

## Pirelli to start 'task force' experiment to aid output

From John Earle

Rome, June 29. Industrie Pirelli, the Italian manufacturing company of the Dunlop-Pirelli group, has reached agreement with the trade unions on an experimental introduction of "work areas" in which teams of workers will be free to rotate tasks among their members.

The experiment initially will affect about 3,000 workers making tyres and some other goods, but will not apply to the cable sector.

Management, anxious to introduce the new method, will study possible output levels with worker representatives in relation to plant capacity for each work area, and the management will set an overall piecework payment for the area.

Instead of the present individual piecework rates, it is hoped the new method will increase productivity and raise average individual earnings by about 40 lire (2.7p) per hour. Workers in each area will be divided in two levels of technical skill, inside which they may share tasks.

The agreement has been welcomed by the chemical union federation and by the Pirelli works council as introducing a more modern structure for the organization of labour which will give them a closer insight into the firm's production plans.

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## Wilson team hear views by discount market on funding

By John Whitmore

Providing funds for industry should not be taken merely to mean new money for development and capital investment, according to the first submission by the London Discount Market Association to the Wilson Committee. Some regard should also be paid to the flexible availability of funds for working capital provided by the use of bills of exchange.

Industry, the association suggests, has already been paying considerable attention to the possibilities presented by increased use of bills of exchange. The total liability of the discount houses in respect of commercial bills has increased from

the 1956 total of £152m, quoted in the Radcliffe report, to an end-1976 figure approaching £3,000m.

The association says that the main advantages of the bill of exchange to the customer are that the cost is generally competitive with bank overdrafts, that the financing cost of a transaction can be calculated at the outset, that bills can be used to allow a company to make greater use of overdraft facilities, that bills can be useful when other sources of finance are temporarily hard to come by, and that a bill is a legal document for which the consequences of default are clearly defined.

It is, frankly, depressing to see two of the most respected members of one's profession succumbing to the current vogue of blaming Britain's major structural problems on EEC membership. Everybody else seems to be out of step. And why not create a new kind of *Dolchosteslegende* if it suits the argument?

The Germans are guilty of a "bigger neighbour policy" because they export to us more than we export to them. The result: a mounting deficit on Britain's trade account with Germany. Of course, as Professor P. A. Reynolds reminded us on June 8, a deficit can be reduced by selling more or by importing less. But surely, it cannot be argued that Britain would have sold more abroad by not being a member of the Community.

Yet a country can reduce its imports by pursuing appropriate economic policies at home, without the double-edged imposition of import controls. There is, some highly relevant information in the latest monthly report of Germany's central bank released over the weekend illustrating this point. All German exports from January to April 1977, increased by almost 2 per cent over the preceding four months period, or 9.9 per cent over the corresponding period of 1976. But there have been some significant changes. Some of Germany's neighbours who, last year had to cope with strong inflationary pressure, but now are doing better, have managed to cut back on their imports from Germany.

I am tabulating the information below. The first column represents an increase/decrease of the first four months 1977 over 1976. The second is the latest inflation rate (12 months to April, 1977).

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Italy +2.5 21.0 (March)  
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Netherlands -14.8 8.5  
US +14.6 5.8  
Austria -18.2 5.2  
UK +20.0 17.5

Sources: Monatsberichte der Deutschen Bundesbank June 1977, p.32; OECD.  
From OECD, a somewhat critical observer on the Community (of whom there exist a

few!) might conclude that this country still prefers to lord it with the north instead of putting its house in order. North Sea oil notwithstanding.

And the other side of this particular coin is that both Italy, France, and Denmark, countries with relatively weak currencies, have been able to narrow their trade gaps with Germany. Italy was virtually in balance in the first four months of 1977, as against being in the red to the tune of DM600m in the corresponding period of 1976.

In the case of France Germany's surplus was cut by DM200m to DM230m, while Denmark managed a reduction from DM1,200m to DM900m.

Could it be that the Germans are not all that efficient in importing? That will be what Professors Lord Kaldor and Nield describe as their "victim's"?

I am writing these lines without access to the detailed trade accounts. It could be (though I am very likely) that special factors account for all the figures given above. But even then the view put forward in this letter would be no less valid than the sweeping assertions of the two Cambridge professors.

Yours faithfully,  
STEPHAN SCHATTMANN,  
55c Wigmore Street,  
London W1H 9LG.  
June 18.

From Mr. D. G. Lindsay  
Sir, Mr. W. G. G. (June 23) complains that a single person over 65 starts paying tax as an effective rate of 55 per cent when his income reaches £3,250. As a father of three teenage children I start paying tax at 50 per cent when the family income reaches £3,985 (corresponding to £1,975 per family member), move up to 60 per cent at £10,400 (corresponding to £2,080 per family member) and then on up to 65 per cent at £13,000 (corresponding to £2,600 per family member).

Further, the individual over 65 enjoys a tax threshold of £1,080, against my family's tax threshold of £1,985, although most reliable statistics confirm that my family's basic needs are about six times as costly as those of the single elderly man.

D. G. LINDSAY,  
8 Swanton Field,  
Whitchurch-on-Thames,  
Oxfordshire, RG8 7EP.

From Mr. I. J. Fraser  
Sir, I read with concern your market report comment on June 28 in which you made two statements which seemed to me unjustified.

The first was that: "Fodens could well reject Rolls-Royce Motors formal share offer, which, as expected, said nothing about how Rolls is faring." This is not so. Our offer document of May 30 spoke of current trading and included the statement: "Profits for the year to date are ahead of those for the equivalent period in 1976." This statement was repeated in the letter of June 27 concerning the "increased share offer."

Secondly your column said: "It is still not clear that Rolls has the money both to finance an expanding Fodens and

develop its own new car." Here, again, I must refer you to our letter of May 30 in which we said: "The directors are of the opinion that, taking into account the bank and other facilities available, the enlarged RRM group will have adequate working capital for its present requirements. In relation to Fodens, the directors have relied solely on published information in forming this assessment." I am sure you would not wish to imply that these statements are made lightly, or that, in making them, we have made any allowance for the right financial circumstances admitted to exist at Fodens.

Yours faithfully,  
I. J. FRASER,  
Chairman, Rolls-Royce Motors,  
21 Moorfields,  
London EC2P 2HT,  
June 29.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The focus on national quality

From Mr. N. T. Burgess

Sir, A letter from Mr Weinberg in your issue of June 23 refers to the economics of quality as it concerns manufacturers in this country and years that matters may not be going in the right direction.

Indeed, the attention now being focused on quality by customers (both home and abroad) is long overdue and in general the improvement in quality in many sectors of industry has a direct bearing on the efforts of several enthusiasts which stem from the National Quality Year organized in 1966-67, which your correspondent well remembers.

There are bound to be occasions when well-intentioned techniques are misapplied, but on the credit side it should be recognized that without the attention now being given to quality assurance by many United Kingdom suppliers we should be denied access to world markets for equipment in rewarding areas such as defence, nuclear power, etc. Indeed, there are many British manufacturers who have invested many thousands of pounds in quality assurance to obtain orders, particularly from the United States, that would otherwise be denied to them.

It is wrong to generalize in such matters and, while profitability remains a prime objective of quality control, society

now demands that the safety of equipment be a prime concern of quality practitioners. The National Council for Quality and Reliability is a body comprising a large number of British enterprises who are dedicated to assisting industry, commerce and the Government in promoting the quality of all types of British products and services. It is also the United Kingdom member of the European organization, having similar objectives.

Yours, etc.  
N. T. BURGESS,  
Chairman,  
National Council for Quality and Reliability,  
1 Bridge Walk,  
London SW8 9JJ.

### Who is out of step in the EEC?

From Mr. Stephan Schattmann

Sir, Commenting on the astounding contribution to your columns by his colleagues Professors Lord Kaldor and Nield (June 16), with its extraordinary blend of non sequiturs dressed as scientific facts and political bigotry, Professor Frank Hahn, also of Cambridge (June 18), rightly warns them that their approach brings into disrepute even the modest contribution economics can make to our structural problems on EEC membership at the present time.

It is, frankly, depressing to see two of the most respected members of one's profession succumbing to the current vogue of blaming Britain's major structural problems on EEC membership. Everybody else seems to be out of step. And why not create a new kind of *Dolchosteslegende* if it suits the argument?

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few!) might conclude that this country still prefers to lord it with the north instead of putting its house in order. North Sea oil notwithstanding.

And the other side of this particular coin is that both Italy, France, and Denmark, countries with relatively weak currencies, have been able to narrow their trade gaps with Germany. Italy was virtually in balance in the first four months of 1977, as against being in the red to the tune of DM600m in the corresponding period of 1976.

In the case of France Germany's surplus was cut by DM200m to DM230m, while Denmark managed a reduction from DM1,200m to DM900m.

Could it be that the Germans are not all that efficient in importing? That will be what Professors Lord Kaldor and Nield describe as their "victim's"?

I am writing these lines without access to the detailed trade accounts. It could be (though I am very likely) that special factors account for all the figures given above. But even then the view put forward in this letter would be no less valid than the sweeping assertions of the two Cambridge professors.

Yours faithfully,  
STEPHAN SCHATTMANN,  
55c Wigmore Street,  
London W1H 9LG.  
June 18.

From Mr. D. G. Lindsay  
Sir, Mr. W. G. G. (June 23) complains that a single person over 65 starts paying tax as an effective rate of 55 per cent when his income reaches £3,250. As a father of three teenage children I start paying tax at 50 per cent when the family income reaches £3,985 (corresponding to £1,975 per family member), move up to 60 per cent at £10,400 (corresponding to £2,080 per family member) and then on up to 65 per cent at £13,000 (corresponding to £2,600 per family member).

Further, the individual over 65 enjoys a tax threshold of £1,080, against my family's tax threshold of £1,985, although most reliable statistics confirm that my family's basic needs are about six times as costly as those of the single elderly man.

D. G. LINDSAY,  
8 Swanton Field,  
Whitchurch-on-Thames,  
Oxfordshire, RG8 7EP.

From Mr. I. J. Fraser  
Sir, I read with concern your market report comment on June 28 in which you made two statements which seemed to me unjustified.

The first was that: "Fodens could well reject Rolls-Royce Motors formal share offer, which, as expected, said nothing about how Rolls is faring." This is not so. Our offer document of May 30 spoke of current trading and included the statement: "Profits for the year to date are ahead of those for the equivalent period in 1976." This statement was repeated in the letter of June 27 concerning the "increased share offer."

Secondly your column said: "It is still not clear that Rolls has the money both to finance an expanding Fodens and

develop its own new car." Here, again, I must refer you to our letter of May 30 in which we said: "The directors are of the opinion that, taking into account the bank and other facilities available, the enlarged RRM group will have adequate working capital for its present requirements. In relation to Fodens, the directors have relied solely on published information in forming this assessment." I am sure you would not wish to imply that these statements are made lightly, or that, in making them, we have made any allowance for the right financial circumstances admitted to exist at Fodens.

Yours faithfully,  
I. J. FRASER,  
Chairman, Rolls-Royce Motors,  
21 Moorfields,  
London EC2P 2HT,  
June 29.

From Mr. I. J. Fraser  
Sir, I read with concern your market report comment on June 28 in which you made two statements which seemed to me unjustified.

The first was that: "Fodens could well reject Rolls-Royce Motors formal share offer, which, as expected, said nothing about how Rolls is faring." This is not so. Our offer document of May 30 spoke of current trading and included the statement: "Profits for the year to date are ahead of those for the equivalent period in 1976." This statement was repeated in the letter of June 27 concerning the "increased share offer."

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...TERS TO THE...  
...ON national...

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# Beaverbrook and the non-voting issue

The debate over non-voting shares is slowly dying a natural death. One of the more prominent exponents saw the writing on the wall from the companies Bill, which would have out-naked capital structures in the same way as the United States, in and South Africa, or were forced to enfranchise them by the need for fresh money from shareholders (as in the case of Lyons, for example), Beaverbrook takeover has again stirred the debate.

Lyons' strategy is to concentrate hard on getting a better performance out of the remaining businesses—food manufacture and distribution. But that will only nibble at the debt mountain. Reducing debt by £10m or even £20m a year necessarily means a long haul, and that of course assumes there will be no more upsets of a less conventional kind.

The aim apparently is to reduce gearing to around 50 per cent over the next four years from its present level of about 80 per cent. Allowing for this timescale the fact that the shares look superficially attractive on the basis of a p/e ratio of 51 is irrelevant. Lyons has to be judged on its yield and the fact is that there are comparable income stocks to be found in the food sector among companies unaffected by the balance sheet problems which Lyons has to shoulder following its ill-fated attempt to become a major international foods company.

year-interest rates should remain at their present levels.

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## Hambros

### New areas of growth

Hambros incurred no exceptional losses on its shipping loans last year: but the group has felt it proper to step up its specific provisions against shipping debts, and with the tanker crisis likely to last until well into the 1980s, we may not have heard the end of that saga.

However, it is necessary to keep the group's involvement in perspective: though Hambros provides no breakdown, shipping loans are unlikely much to exceed 10 per cent of the banking subsidiary's total advances of £531m. Much more pertinent for shareholders is the question of which other areas of operation will provide the group with growth.

It is, on the face of it, going to be the traditional banking business, for total advances increased by only 10 per cent last year.



Mr. Jocelyn Hambro, chairman of Hambros: sluggish demand for advances.

year—implying something of a setback in real terms—and loan demand continues flat. To some extent, however, this sluggishness has been offset by a big increase in bill financing, with acceptances up by 20 per cent; but potentially more important in terms of profitability has been the bank's expansion into the relatively new area of Eurocurrency finance—an expansion facilitated by the connexion with Prudential Assurance of America.

That apart it's the traditional areas of operation which are likely to provide the running from now on—not so much the money business, for which there won't be the same opportunities in the more stable conditions which are likely to prevail this year (though Hambros must have a comfortable profit on the £23m of gilts on the books at end-March already under its belt), but investment banking and corporate finance.

Associate Hambro Life can also be expected to make a handsome contribution, but despite the sales which have recently been arranged the property associate Berkeley Hambro is likely to remain something of a dead letter in investment terms for the foreseeable future: the company is too busy paying off borrowings to have much money or energy to spare for expansion. Hambros looks, nevertheless, to have enough growth to come to lend some attractions to the shares, which at 175p yield 7.2 per cent.

# Unanswered questions in the Chiasso affair

The ability to assimilate bad news must rank as one of the more remarkable human qualities. For how else can one explain the enthusiastic applause that greeted a Credit Suisse shareholder at last Friday's extraordinary general meeting in Zurich as he rounded off his speech with the words "Viva Credit Suisse"?

The meeting, which was extraordinary both in name and in nature, was called to discuss the losses arising from the activities of the management of the bank's branch in Chiasso. As is progressed in an overheated exhibition hall in the Zurich suburb of Oberkorn, it was easy to forget that the scandal, which had unfolded over the previous 10 weeks, is the most serious to hit Swiss banking since the Second World War, if not in living memory.

The Credit Suisse, which is the oldest and proudest of the big three Swiss banks, faces losses that have been estimated at about 1,000m Swiss francs (£233m). The affair has brought into question the role of Swiss banks in changing financial regulations from other countries, usually in contravention of their regulations.

It has shown Swiss banking's internal and external controls to be inadequate. It has even become a political issue in a fundamentally non-political nation.

The first indication of what Dr. Oswald Aeppli, Credit Suisse's chairman, described last Friday as the "criminal act of a small clique" came in the evening of April 14.

With subsequent revelations it is difficult to recall the shock and surprise caused by the first disclosures. The Credit Suisse, a by-word for solidity and conservatism in Swiss banking, announced that it faced "a considerable loss" because a large foreign customer of its Chiasso branch—an unnamed financial holding company—was in difficulties.

side the Credit Suisse balance sheet to Texon, but at the same time issued guarantees in the name of Credit Suisse to cover the deposits.

Mr. Kuhmeier and two colleagues were soon placed in investigative custody. Shortly

ward to an unchanged dividend for this year.

Much has still to be explained about Texon—starting with the question of who owned it. The banking commission has said that Mr. Kuhmeier founded it. Dr. Aeppli said last week that according to Messrs. Nispoli and Nosedà, it belonged to customers of the Chiasso law firm. Their identity remains a mystery.

The motivation behind Mr. Kuhmeier's actions is quite unclear. Also unanswered are allegations brought by shareholders last week that his activities were the subject of coffee house gossip in Chiasso from the early 1970s.

The fact that the very top management of the Union Bank of Switzerland warned Dr. Aeppli in January, 1976, and then Mr. Schulthess in April of this year about Kuhmeier, is a possible indicator as to how far the gossip had spread by that time.

Other nagging doubts concern the Molini-Certosa affair, which lay behind Mr. Demieville's resignation. Yet nobody asked whether there are the seeds of another Chiasso here.

Assuming that there are no further shocks on the way, it is possible to draw up an interim assessment of the implications of the affair for the Credit Suisse. Because of the drain on its resources, the bank seems set for a period of slower growth and faces a long task to reestablish its once unimpeachable reputation.

## Long-term implications

The implications for Switzerland as a financial centre are less easy to guess. Reforms and tighter controls are being put into effect, but despite political unrest on the left, the imposition of far-reaching structural changes on the banking system from above seems as remote as ever. Banking secrecy and numbered accounts will survive Credit Suisse.

It is not possible to calculate the effects on the wealthy foreign clientele whose patronage has given banking in Switzerland the same overall economic importance as the motor industry in West Germany and has helped the country to enjoy the highest level of gross national product per head of any country in Europe.

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## Economic notebook

### All a question of timing

The prospects for pay next year now depend crucially on time-tables. The last day on which the Chancellor can spell out the terms of any amendments he wants to make to the Finance Bill is July 14, the day after his probable next meeting with the TUC Economic Committee.

That meeting is therefore crucial to the presentation of any agreement which may emerge from talks between the Government and unions.

He needs some sort of agreement to give the "conditional" 2p cut in income tax, which in practice he must give, with just a little extra available as a "sweetener".

The sort of thing which the Chancellor is going to want is now fairly clear and it is a much less ambitious shopping list than seemed likely earlier in the year. At Budget time the impression rightly or wrongly, was that he was searching for a policy similar in form to the present one, with just a little flexibility on top to grease the wheels: now we know that what is going to emerge will be very different.

It is very lucky the unions will agree to spell out some kind of figure as a guideline of the amount around which settlements should cluster, probably of the order of 5 per cent: if he is not, then there will be some vague undertaking that everyone will act responsibly.

If that happens, the Government will probably feel that it has to step in with the sort of guidelines which the unions have been unable to provide. It will mean, in practice, that the brunt of the policy will have to be borne by pay settlements in the public sector; and that will be necessary for the Government to get a settlement under its belt which reinforces its claim that the "normal expectation" it has spent out really is a plausible figure quite early in the pay round.

This is what makes the timetable for settlements so vital. As the table shows, they are spread very unevenly throughout the pay year and are heavily biased towards the end.

There are some tricky cases, such as the police and the nurses, who could prove embarrassing; but the first big crunch comes in the autumn with the local authority manual workers and the health service ancillary employees. (In the private sector the deal that matters is with the Ford workers.)

There is little doubt that the unions will be told that whether or not a figure has been agreed by them it will be applied by the Government in its negotiations

tions for these public sector employees; and at the worst that cash limits will be used to make sure that the settlement is not above the guidelines.

If the settlement for these workers fits into the Government's guidelines, then the prospect of others doing so is well obviously improves. This is all the more so since, if the 12-month rule holds, those who settle later on in the pay year will in any case come to their negotiations with a longer period of falling inflation since they last got a rise than those who negotiate early in the year. That will, of course, be given more true if Mr. Healey brings in an autumn budget tax cuts. If he is true to the term of past Chancellors any action

| THE SETTLEMENT TIME-TABLE |                     |                    |                    |                    |
|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Month                     | Number of employees | 1976-77 settlement | 1977-78 settlement | 1978-79 settlement |
| Aug                       | 150                 | 1.5                | 1.5                | 1.5                |
| Sept                      | 205                 | 4.5                | 4.5                | 4.5                |
| Oct                       | 470                 | 9.2                | 9.2                | 9.2                |
| Nov                       | 1,575               | 2.5                | 2.5                | 2.5                |
| Dec                       | 2,381               | 3.0                | 3.0                | 3.0                |
| Jan                       | 1,595               | 4.5                | 4.5                | 4.5                |
| Feb                       | 795                 | 5.7                | 5.7                | 5.7                |
| March                     | 370                 | 5.7                | 5.7                | 5.7                |
| April                     | 650                 | 6.8                | 6.8                | 6.8                |
| May                       | 425                 | 6.8                | 6.8                | 6.8                |
| June                      | 1,685               | 8.0                | 8.0                | 8.0                |
| July                      | 1,355               | 9.5                | 9.5                | 10.0               |

Calculations based on Department of Employment statistics. Based on 1976 figures.

would be concentrated on indirect—as opposed to direct—taxation, so that it would tend to reduce prices, thus giving a further increase to real disposable income without requiring an increase in wages.

And by April next year the Chancellor might be in a position to bring in another give-away set of measures with the promise of a really sharp increase in living standards.

That is how it might turn out if all goes well, but almost certainly it will not proceed exactly like that. Some people will try to breach the 12-month rule and if they get away with it others will follow (it is interesting, though, that the two exceptions allowed are pensions and productivity agreements, both of which benefit the miners).

Looking at the likely outcome, it is hard to avoid concluding that at the end of the day the out-turn for wages during the next year will be above the Chancellor's 10 per cent target, but probably not widely above, with something like 15 per cent as the most probable figure.

David Blake

## 1-year of action

its share price has been strong on the view that the trading would be better than indicated in the market and that the dividend would be paid. Both expectations turn out to be wrong: operating profits, in fact, are third higher, at £38.3m, though the £4.3m against £14.7m from business.

as enough to see the shares 5p yesterday at 95p where the yield is 5.2. However, those who see Lyons' to hold for recovery on a year to view are missing the real point, course, is that trading profits of satisfactory though they are, are impact on Lyons' balance sheet rowings of some £240m remain as an adequate reminder of the desolation from which the group has only just emerged.

charges, reflecting higher rates set of the year to April and the switching overseas borrowings into expensive sterling loans, are up to £22.4m. This and exceptional £3.8m above the line and £9.5m meant an overall reduction of 10 per cent.

It has taken a final bite on the cleared decks. This year there are no exceptional debits—most of 1976-77 are due to currency adjustment—write-offs in South Africa where business turned out to be the last overhauled.

r, while foreign debt has now cleared (overseas assets are now in foreign borrowings), sterling looks not—hopefully for most of this



Mr. Jocelyn Hambro, chairman of Hambros: sluggish demand for advances.

## Inquiries by the authorities

The problem had been kept secret by the bank's management for a lengthy period. Those responsible, whom the Credit Suisse accused of a "massive" dereliction of duty, had been suspended.

Although Dr. Heinz Wulff, the then chief general manager, volunteered that about 250m francs were at risk, the initial disclosures begged many questions.

After the first announcement other bodies began to investigate. The Swiss banking commission, the National Bank, the federal tax authorities, the public prosecutor for the Canton of Zurich, the Cantonal Bank of Zurich, and even the Swiss Confederation began to look into the tangled tale of Credit Suisse Chiasso.

It has since emerged that Mr. Ernst Kuhmeier, the manager of the Chiasso branch, had channelled funds worth 2,170m Swiss francs, placed with him by a largely Italian clientele, to a Liechtenstein-based holding company called Texon Finance. Texon, which was founded in 1961 and until January this year was capitalised at a modest 50,000 francs, invested the funds in various ventures, most of them in Italy.

Credit Suisse now has claims against Texon of 1,700m francs, against which stand assets with a book value of 1,750m, which in the words of Dr. Aeppli are undeniably overvalued.

The funds were placed with Mr. Kuhmeier and his associates on a fiduciary basis. Under normal circumstances they would have been invested by the Credit Suisse in the European market with first class addresses at the customer's risk.

Instead, Mr. Kuhmeier not only channelled the funds out

## Business Diary: Small is beautiful • BIA's Haslam

hours and a half of a general meeting of the Association of Businesses yesterday. Young, chairman of the south-west regional council and would-be minister, emerged with tears, beaten but



Photograph: Bill Warriner.

Down but possibly not out: Derek Young yesterday.

Ormonston, a supporter of the south-west philosophy and would-be minister in a foreign's time. "It will institute a new membership drive and discuss proposals for making the voice of the association still more effective in national affairs", de Laszlo added. The chairman, Colin Dauris, was re-elected. Young and his team conceded defeat gracefully and he told us that they would abide by the decision.

"I think that the association will continue to be as effective or ineffective as it has been in the past and it will not develop into the force which it should be in terms of representing the small business. There are 800,000 potential members", he said.

Young and his team claim support for reform from all

parts of the country and believe that the constituency format provides the best base for effective representation and increasing membership. The south-west regional council is to meet next week, so we may be hearing of Young and Co again.

Reader Trevor Turner saw a life rendered idle by the Ois strike on which was written "Miss Otis regrets". He was tempted to add: "She's unable to lift today."

Surprisingly, Geoffrey Haslam, who today becomes chairman of the British Insurance Association, is the first "Man from the Pru" ever to hold the post.

On the other hand, it cannot just be coincidence that the chief executive of a company which more than any other has spread the benefits of insurance throughout all sections of the population should lead the industry's trade association, at a time when the industry itself is more firmly in the political spotlight than ever before.

Haslam, who succeeds Bill Harris, chief general manager of Phoenix Assurance, sees his big job during the next 12 months in making the public understand more about the work insurance companies do. This, in turn, he believes, might counter the dual threats of nationalisation, now Labour Party policy, and governmental direction of policyholders' funds.

"By training I come from a very large life office, which has a large contact with the public,

so perhaps I am very conscious of public attitudes and the need to try to explain all the time what we are doing and how we do it", he said.

Had it not been for the decline in the wool industry during the thirties, the insurance business and Haslam might not have met. In those days he was working in the London office of his family's Yorkshire wool firm. The office was closed and he followed a brother into the Pru.

His experience of a contracting industry has not affected his views on the use of policyholders' money for social causes, which, he says, should be funded by central government.

"I don't like direction of any kind", he said. "It implies that funds are being channelled into areas which would not otherwise command funds."

"Why should policyholders' funds, for instance, be used for stupa clearance or other housing policies? The policyholders could put money into government stocks instead and get a commercial return instead of investing in an institution where part of its money has been shunted off into an unattractive field."

There will be one regrettable absence was Roy Hattersley, who announced the names of the rest of the new Price Commission shortly. Unless there is some last-minute development there will be no member from food.

Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has always said that he wanted a food retailer, but nobody has come up with a can-

didate acceptable to all hands. The retailers themselves cannot agree on a candidate because they want to have details of its net margins known to a competitor.

Tesco's split with Green Shield and the subsequent High Street war only hardened the retailers' resolve: "It's our man or nobody else".

Nor can Hattersley's Department of Prices or the retailers agree on a recently retired candidate whom they might approach.

The Yorkshire company, which sells prayer mats to Mecca, yesterday won the Incredible Export Award, mentioned by us last Thursday.

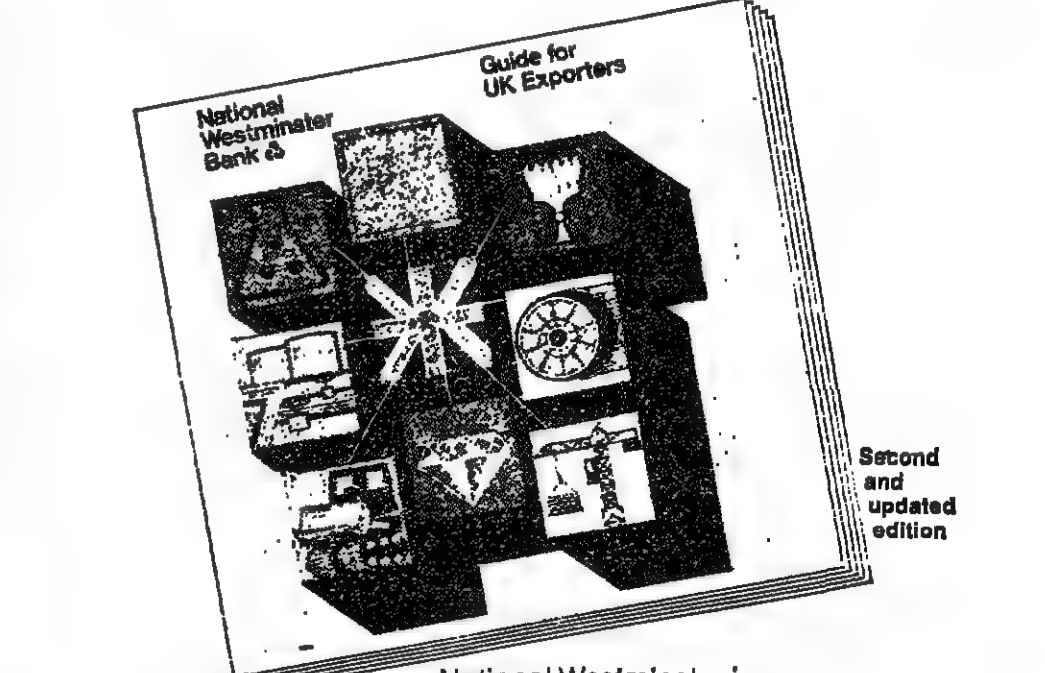
John Newhill, director and general manager of Omega Fabrics formed 18 months ago in Halifax and employing 10 people, heard that Beirut, the traditional source of the mats, had "dried up" because of the civil war.

He said yesterday: "I copied an illustration from a book at the local library. A couple of days later half a dozen samples were on their way to Mecca." The order rolled in and the firm sold 74,000.

The award is sponsored by Export Times and Vladimir Vodka. David Copp, marketing manager of the Vodka company, has set himself his own incredible export target—to sell vodka in Moscow for the 1980 Olympic Games.

Reader Ms R. Franklin reports seeing an exhibition in the window of a limousine reading: "Fellow directors: don't be cowed by Bullock!"

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## Pegler Hattersley 1977—"A record year"

- Sales increased by 17% to £80.2m—30% of sales came from overseas.
- Profit before tax increased to £18.2m.
- Associated companies made a substantially increased contribution to group results. Divisional trading profits were marginally lower—earnings from building products improved but those of the engineering and valve division did not match last year's high level.
- Earnings per share increased

from 25.3p to 29.9p and the group maintained its strong financial position.

● "We have had a record year in which benefits came from the increase in our international activities, and I anticipate further progress will be made in the future. At present there is a weakness in some of our traditional markets where recovery may be slow, but we are well placed to take advantage of any favourable situation which arises."

### RESULTS FOR 1977

|  | 1977<br>£000 | 1976<br>£000 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Profit before metal stock appreciation | 17,205       | 14,337       |
| Profit before tax                      | 18,155       | 14,437       |
| Profit after tax                       | 8,767        | 7,031        |
| Earnings per share                     | 29.9p        | 25.3p        |
| Dividend per share (gross)             | 10.586p      | 9.625p       |



J. M. Harrison (Chairman)

Copies of the full report and accounts are available from The Secretary, Pegler Hattersley Limited, St. Catherine's Avenue, Doncaster DN4 8DF.

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## Selincourt

CLOTHING AND TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS

Frank Usher

Harella

Tricosa

Jacqmar

Filigrée

MacDougall of Scotland

Bush Baby

"Trading figures for the first quarter of the current year are ahead of expectations"

LIONEL L. LEIGHTON, Chairman at the AGM 29th June, 1977

Highlights from the Chairman's Statement for the year ended 31st January, 1977.

- ★ A record trading year for the Group.
- ★ Profit of £3,181m. is in excess of twice that of last year.
- ★ Turnover increased by 20.9% to £48,227m.
- ★ Exports up by 38.2%.
- ★ The dividend which is 21% higher than last year is covered 6.7 times.
- ★ We are currently examining the possibility of establishing a European trading centre.
- ★ The Board can see a further significant increase in profits in the current year.

A COPY OF THE ANNUAL REPORT 1977 MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE SECRETARY, 74/80 CAMDEN STREET, LONDON NW1 0EL.

## 'Our five-year annual average growth rate is over 30% compound. Scotcros will continue to grow.'

Mr. W. R. Alexander, Chairman

| Year ended 31 March         | 1977<br>£,000 | 1976<br>£,000 | 1975<br>£,000 | 1974<br>£,000 | 1973<br>£,000 |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Sales                       | 20,099        | 12,770*       | 11,161*       | 9,815*        | 5,497*        |
| Profit before taxation      | 1,182         | 731           | 600           | 521           | 280           |
| Earnings per ordinary share | 9.2p          | 6.5p          | 5.0p          | 4.2p          | 3.7p          |

\*These figures have been adjusted for sales of subsidiary companies, either sold or wound up, during the five-year period.

A copy of the report and accounts may be obtained from:  
The Secretary, Scotcros Limited  
Fitzpatrick House, Cadogan Street, Glasgow G2 6QR

# SCOTCROS

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## FINANCIAL NEWS

### Edgar Allen convinced that worst is over

By Ray Maughan

Down from £3.22m to £585,000 pre-tax in the year to April 2 last, Edgar Allen, Balfour is convinced that the worst is over. The damage was caused mostly by the closure of Balfour Darwins Capital tool works factory which precipitated a strike by over 2,000 employees for 10 weeks.

The surgery was drastic, for although the plant had been losing about £500,000 annually over the previous four years, the dispute is estimated to have cost about £2m in lost profits. Terminal losses of £308,000 incurred up to the date of closure on January 28 last have been excluded from the published pre-tax profits.

But chairman Mr John Oakley believes that Balfour Darwins will reward the net £1.8m paid for its acquisition in the spring of 1975. Balfour's steel operations are earning profits, the casting activities turned round at the end of the year, and the magnet manufacturing subsidiary returned to the black last October.

The steel and engineering group as a whole, the directors forecast, should exceed the £3.33m pre-tax profit attained in 1975-76. Optimism is based on an improving order book up at £22.5m at end of last year against £20.5m at the end of 1975-76. Optimism is based on an improving order book up at £22.5m at end of last year against £20.5m at the end of 1975-76.

The board is confident that borrowing facilities are more than adequate for future plans and contingencies and, for the foreseeable future, a rights issue or some form of equity funding are emphatically ruled out.

If Edgar Allen, Balfour can recover all the ground lost last year, a return to profits of over £3.3m pre-tax indicates a price earnings ratio of just over 4. The shares climbed 5p to 67p yesterday and the market received further reassurance by the decision to pay the maximum permitted dividend of 6.67p gross per share from stated earnings of only 0.2p per share.

Kraftwerk pessimistic  
Kraftwerk Union AG (KWU), part of Siemens AG and West Germany's major producer of power plants, has reported its

### Peak profit at Morgan-Grampian as UK sales reach record levels

By Alison Mitchell

Proving that it has travelled back along the road to recovery, publisher Morgan-Grampian unwrapped record profits for the year to March 31 last.

On sales which soared to a peak of £24,500,000 from £20,100,000, pre-tax profits rose from £995,000 to break the £2m barrier for the first time at £2,120,000.

This was in fact slightly down on the £2,200,000 pre-tax budgeted for by Morgan-Grampian's directors at the beginning of the year, but it pleased the market well enough and the initial reaction "was to mark up shares 3p to 109p."

The biggest new-come in the United Kingdom was Morgan-Grampian Business Press, with almost all its magazines increasing market share. The consumer press division, which since January 1 has taken in the profits from newly-acquired Music Week, made great strides in the period.

Rationalization of the book publishing company, putting

all directories into one unit, gives this side of the business its first successful year. And new chairman Mr Graham Sherren revealed that it is all set for further development.

The joker in the pack continues to be the American subsidiary David McKay. A hard winter and the presidential election kept growth slow, but a return to profitability is in sight, said the chairman.

For the past two years the company has been concentrating on do-it-yourself and reference books such as the *Podor Travel Guides*. The results should begin to show through in the coming year.

The college division, not viable at its present size, it to be sold to Longman for around £800,000 (about £470,600). But taking the American side in, total—including the magazine division—the off-out turned a £157,000 loss into a £134,000 profit.

The future at home looks bright with a number of new magazines contributing to profits for the first time this year.

In May, Morgan launched the *Weight Watchers Magazine* for slimmers as well as taking over the publishing of the medical journal *The Practitioner* from Pearson Longman.

And in the autumn a product catalogue for farmers, *What's New in Farming*, is to be started up.

"The opportunity for growth is substantial by maximizing the profits of our established magazines, by acquisition and by launching new magazines," said Mr Sherren.

There is a second interim dividend of 5.84 pence making an annual total of 10.45 pence, and the promise of a further payment if ACT is reduced.

However, without Government restrictions, the dividend would probably have been doubled Mr Sherren reported.

Cost increases, resulting from the dramatic inflation of 1974 have not been fully passed on to readers and advertisers and this should lead to "substantial profit growth" in advertising pages.

### Down slides building but up goes BPB

By Desmond Quigley

BPB Industries increased pre-tax profits by 41 per cent to £27.1m in the year to the end of last March despite being conformed by lower building activity in the countries in which it operates.

Indeed the volume of plasterboard sold increased as its market penetration rose, while higher prices improved profit margins.

In France, where the group already accounts for some 65 per cent of the plasterboard market, pre-tax profits increased from £1.8m to £3.7m.

With its low current consumption of plasterboard by comparison, for example, with the UK, France is seen as a major growth area for BPB as plasterboard displaces wet plastering on a large scale.

Despite the extremely low level of housing activity in the UK, the group's building products did well in the home market with profits increasing from £10.7 to £13.3m while paper and packaging profits in the home market increased from £4.16m to £5.71m.

A second interim dividend of 5.27p gross has been declared to take the total for the year to 10.502p gross compared with 9.54p the year before. A third interim dividend of 0.108p will



Mr Norman Barrow, chairman of BPB.

be paid if the Government reduces the basic income tax rate to 33 per cent.

The shares rose 6p to 175p yesterday, to yield 6 per cent and to sell at 5.5 times earnings of 31.7p a share.

Although standing at their 1975/1977 high, the shares are attractive long term on the basis of a anticipated price rise in housing activity as well as the growth potential offered in Europe generally and France in particular, even if the group is not looking for such a higher percentage profits increase this year.

### Renault turns huge loss into large profit

After the French car industry's crisis year of 1975—particularly bad for Renault—the Renault Group ended 1976 with record production and turned the previous year's loss of 551m francs (about 63.3m) into a net profit of 610m francs.

Renault says that the results are among the best ever achieved.

Bernard Vernier-Palliez, president of the Regie Renault, said that for the first time production by Renault and its commercial vehicle subsidiaries, Berliet and Saviem, exceeded 1.75m vehicles, representing 45 per cent of French vehicle production and confirming Renault's position as the leading French motor builder.

In 1976, Renault's total output was 1.6 million vehicles—up by 19.3 per cent of which 1.5 million were private cars—up 16 per cent—and 189,000 light commercial vehicles. This was an increase of 61.6 per cent.

This increase was achieved in spite of advances made on the French market by some importers.

Contributions from associated companies rose from £27,000 to £37,000, but pre-tax profits for the six months to April 30 dropped 17.1 per cent to £311,000. The turnover rose from £6.48m to £7.51m, indicating a fall in margins from 5.83 per cent to 4.14 per cent. The interim dividend is 1.32p gross, unchanged on the same period last year.

The brake on profits was mainly in the decorative division reflecting poor weather, lower public sector spending, and lack of large painting contracts. Meanwhile, Mr Barrett Smith, says the group's strength remains unimpaired, and he expects to report a further improvement in profits at the year end. Croda has 8 per cent of the shares.

Slough Estates  
Gauldies Developments, Slough Estate's commercial development subsidiary has topped out "its future office building in Frankfurt."

### International

First profit (for 1976) in its history, but delays in domestic nuclear power projects promise thin times ahead, according to Herr Klaus Barthel, chairman. Herr Barthel said that because of long lead times in power plant projects, especially nuclear plants, KWI figures are subject to sharp fluctuations. In 1976, sales rose to DM4,500m (about £1,071m) from DM1,300m in the previous year. The profit was DM40.7m against a 1975 loss of DM40.4m.

### Bethlehem Copper

Mr Bryan Reynolds, president of the Bethlehem Copper Corporation, says that a Cominco offering price of \$18 a share for Bethlehem stock is "considerably less than the conservatively estimated value of shares." Mr Reynolds referred to comments in the report where Bethlehem estimated current value per share at between \$23 and \$25. Cominco is controlled by Canadian Pacific and is a producer of precious metals.

### Bayer still optimistic

Bayer AG, the world chemical group based in West Germany, can still reach its goal of a 6 per cent growth in sales this year, even though world turnover in the first half was only 3 per cent above 1976 levels.

Herr Herbert Gruenewald, the chairman, says: "Herr Gruenewald did not give figures. In 1976, Bayer had world sales totalling DM20,900m (about £4,576m). The Bayer statement comes after pessimistic reports from the other two major German chemical concerns, Hoechst AG and BASF AG. Both of these companies are reassessing downward estimates of sales growth because of slower than anticipated growth in the first half year."

### American Electric

American Electric Power says that its offering of nine million shares of common stock has been substantially oversubscribed. The rights offering to shareholders, which ended last Friday, was on a 1-for-1 basis at \$22 a share. Proceeds from the sale are estimated at \$196m (about £115.2m) and will be used to repay short-term debt.

### Magnetics narrows loss

Fabbrica Italiana Magnetics SpA, the electronic equipment group controlled by Fiat SpA, has cut its 1976 loss to

group based in West Germany, can still reach its goal of a 6 per cent growth in sales this year, even though world turnover in the first half was only 3 per cent above 1976 levels.

### Margins dip at Hicking Pentecost

Hicking Pentecost, the textile and dying group, show a slight increase in pre-tax profit, from £410,000 to £420,500 for the year to March 31 last.

Turnover showed a better improvement, rising £321m to £4.4m, but margins slipped from 5.66 per cent to 4.57 per cent.

Last year's reorganization of the knitwear division, coupled with a 37 per cent increase in exports, more than doubled profits on this side.

But the news was not so good from the lying plants. Reduced demand for fabric printing, particularly in the last four months of the year, slashed pre-tax profits from £208,000 to £52,000.

Since the beginning of April trading has continued to be slow in this division but Mr Alan Pentecost, chairman, is confident that a planned programme of rationalization should enable the group to make better use of resources.

The current year has started well for knitwear exports and, although there has been some decline on the home market, the order book is "satisfactory" to the year end.

A final dividend of 6.2847p raises the annual total by 15 per cent to £2.6274p. No recommendation has been obtained.

1,100m lire (about £773.3m) from a 1975 loss of 380m lire. Sales volume rose to 208,700m lire from 174,000m lire. The company says it will increase registered capital to 36,000m lire, from 30,000m lire. Of the increase, 30,000m lire would be through the issue of 15 million shares at 2,000 lire each. The other 10,000m lire would be through issuance, against payment, of 15 million ordinary and 15 million preferred shares, also at par 600 lire. It was not immediately known if Fiat would underwrite the new issue.

### Kansai-Osaka offer

Kansai-Osaka Bank, Japan's largest commercial bank, plans to offer on July 7 \$30m (about £17.6m) at six-year floating-rate notes through a syndicate led by the European Banking Company. The notes are expected to be priced at par and bear semi-annual interest at the higher of either 6.5 per cent or 0.25 points above prevailing six-month interbank *Banque* offered rates.

### Brickhouse undismayed

Despite the construction slump and one of the wettest winters this century Brickhouse Dudley, the maker and supplier of drainage products for the civil engineering and building industries, managed to hold pre-tax profits steady at £1.53m the year to end March last. This compares with a previous £1.6m.

Sales climbed almost 6 per cent to £18.13m with much of the improvement coming unexpectedly in the merchandising division.

However, demand slumped on the manufacturing side putting most plants on short-time working.

### Business appointments

### Pearson Longman names new finance director

Mr Reg West succeeds Mr Frank Taylor as finance director of Pearson Longman and joins the board of the *Financial Times* and *Westminster Press*. Mr Taylor is retiring.

Mr Niall Crowley is to become the new chairman of Allied Irish Banks in September. He succeeds Dr E. M. R. O'Driscoll, who continues on the board.

Mr Patrick Foster has been made managing director of Pearson Longman and joins the board of the *Financial Times* and *Westminster Press*. Mr Foster is replacing Mr Steven Miska, who is returning to the United States parent company.

### Harder going at Court's (Furnishers) after record

Tougher trading conditions and the large devaluation in Jamaica are likely to reduce operating profits at Court's (Furnishers) in the current year, although the group will not be transferring as much to deferred profits as it did last year.

This warning accompanies the group's results for the year to March 31, which show a rise in operating profits of 9 per cent to £7.5m, a turnover up from £40m to £47.3m.

This rise is not reflected in the pre-tax level, which stays at £7.5m, because £1.1m has been transferred to deferred profits, compared with £1.56m last year.

Shareholders are to collect a dividend of 4.8p gross, compared with 4.36p last year, while earnings a share are 14.4p against 13.1p.

The board says that these record results reflect increased trading profits in both the United Kingdom and overseas, although the rate of increase was lower in the second half of the year. This period showed a slight rise in pre-tax profits from £2.89m to £2.9m.

Commenting on the steep rise in transfers to deferred profits, Mr E. G. Cohen, the chairman, says that total deferred profits now amount to £11.3m, and will flow into profits in future years.

During the past year new stores have been opened in Manchester, Birmingham, Colchester and Huddersfield, and in the current year at Truro, Clapham Junction in London, and Tooroomba, Australia, including the new branches, customers in this year is slightly ahead in the United Kingdom and overseas, although trading conditions at home and in certain overseas countries have been difficult.

In the interim statement, Mr Cohen explained that the large increase in transfers to deferred profits—of £1.1m compared with £1.56m—reflected growth in the credit business during 1976, following the lifting of hire purchase controls in December, 1975.

Another factor here was the continued progress of the overseas subsidiaries. At that time, the accumulated deferred profit stood at more than £2.4m.

At this time, no account was taken of exchange rate fluctuations, but the full year's results show that these amounted to £227,000 against £476,000, after allowing for property provisions.

### Edbro cautious as it waits for a recovery

Overseas business kept Edbro (Holdings), the upper-truck engineer, moving forward last year despite increasingly fierce competition in a weak market.

The group boosted pre-tax profits 40 per cent to £3.6m on sales a fifth up at £22.7m. The figure was in line with the chairman's interim forecast but some had hoped for more. Mr L. Tindale, chairman, said yesterday that present indications are for a fairly flat year. But if hopes of a recovery in construction and civil engineering prove correct the position could change dramatically.

After a period of short-time working in February and March the group is back on full production in all but two minor areas.

Earnings per share last year went up from 37p to 24.11p and a final dividend of 5.81p gross increases the total by the maximum to 8.51p. The payment is more than four times covered.

### Summary of Year to 31st

Incidental costs associated with the closure of Prince Foundry earlier this year drained £37,900 from profits while depreciation accounted for £196,000.

Looking ahead, Mr Michael Huxtable, chairman, says the first half profits will be better than last year's £832,000 pre-tax. But this does not mean that the full year results will be unsatisfactory, he adds. The worst passed and full-time working has been restored.

Earnings per share slipped from 5.12p to 5.04p while final dividend of 2.2122p gives a maximum annual total covered 2.4 times of 3.2812p.

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However, demand slumped on the manufacturing side putting most plants on short-time working.

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# BELLS

## SCOTCH WHISKY

*After ye go*

# Stock Exchange Prices

## Subdued session

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 27. Dealings End, July 8. Contango Day, July 11. Settlement Day, July 19.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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| 1977 |  |  | 1976 |  |  | 1975 |  |  | 1974 |  |  | 1973 |  |  | 1972 |  |  | 1971 |  |  | 1970 |  |  | 1969 |  |  | 1968 |  |  | 1967 |  |  | 1966 |  |  | 1965 |  |  | 1964 |  |  | 1963 |  |  | 1962 |  |  | 1961 |  |  | 1960 |  |  | 1959 |  |  | 1958 |  |  | 1957 |  |  | 1956 |  |  | 1955 |  |  | 1954 |  |  | 1953 |  |  | 1952 |  |  | 1951 |  |  | 1950 |  |  | 1949 |  |  | 1948 |  |  | 1947 |  |  | 1946 |  |  | 1945 |  |  | 1944 |  |  | 1943 |  |  | 1942 |  |  | 1941 |  |  | 1940 |  |  | 1939 |  |  | 1938 |  |  | 1937 |  |  | 1936 |  |  | 1935 |  |  | 1934 |  |  | 1933 |  |  | 1932 |  |  | 1931 |  |  | 1930 |  |  | 1929 |  |  | 1928 |  |  | 1927 |  |  | 1926 |  |  | 1925 |  |  | 1924 |  |  | 1923 |  |  | 1922 |  |  | 1921 |  |  | 1920 |  |  | 1919 |  |  | 1918 |  |  | 1917 |  |  | 1916 |  |  | 1915 |  |  | 1914 |  |  | 1913 |  |  | 1912 |  |  | 1911 |  |  | 1910 |  |  | 1909 |  |  | 1908 |  |  | 1907 |  |  | 1906 |  |  | 1905 |  |  | 1904 |  |  | 1903 |  |  | 1902 |  |  | 1901 |  |  | 1900 |  |  | 1899 |  |  | 1898 |  |  | 1897 |  |  | 1896 |  |  | 1895 |  |  | 1894 |  |  | 1893 |  |  | 1892 |  |  | 1891 |  |  | 1890 |  |  | 1889 |  |  | 1888 |  |  | 1887 |  |  | 1886 |  |  | 1885 |  |  | 1884 |  |  | 1883 |  |  | 1882 |  |  | 1881 |  |  | 1880 |  |  | 1879 |  |  | 1878 |  |  | 1877 |  |  | 1876 |  |  | 1875 |  |  | 1874 |  |  | 1873 |  |  | 1872 |  |  | 1871 |  |  | 1870 |  |  | 1869 |  |  | 1868 |  |  | 1867 |  |  | 1866 |  |  | 1865 |  |  | 1864 |  |  | 1863 |  |  | 1862 |  |  | 1861 |  |  | 1860 |  |  | 1859 |  |  | 1858 |  |  | 1857 |  |  | 1856 |  |  | 1855 |  |  | 1854 |  |  | 1853 |  |  | 1852 |  |  | 1851 |  |  | 1850 |  |  | 1849 |  |  | 1848 |  |  | 1847 |  |  | 1846 |  |  | 1845 |  |  | 1844 |  |  | 1843 |  |  | 1842 |  |  | 1841 |  |  | 1840 |  |  | 1839 |  |  | 1838 |  |  | 1837 |  |  | 1836 |  |  | 1835 |  |  | 1834 |  |  | 1833 |  |  | 1832 |  |  | 1831 |  |  | 1830 |  |  | 1829 |  |  | 1828 |  |  | 1827 |  |  | 1826 |  |  | 1825 |  |  | 1824 |  |  | 1823 |  |  | 1822 |  |  | 1821 |  |  | 1820 |  |  | 1819 |  |  | 1818 |  |  | 1817 |  |  | 1816 |  |  | 1815 |  |  | 1814 |  |  | 1813 |  |  | 1812 |  |  | 1811 |  |  | 1810 |  |  | 1809 |  |  | 1808 |  |  | 1807 |  |  | 1806 |  |  | 1805 |  |  | 1804 |  |  | 1803 |  |  | 1802 |  |  | 1801 |  |  | 1800 |  |  | 1799 |  |  | 1798 |  |  | 1797 |  |  | 1796 |  |  | 1795 |  |  | 1794 |  |  | 1793 |  |  | 1792 |  |  | 1791 |  |  | 1790 |  |  | 1789 |  |  | 1788 |  |  | 1787 |  |  | 1786 |  |  | 1785 |  |  | 1784 |  |  | 1783 |  |  | 1782 |  |  | 1781 |  |  | 1780 |  |  | 1779 |  |  | 1778 |  |  | 1777 |  |  | 1776 |  |  | 1775 |  |  | 1774 |  |  | 1773 |  |  | 1772 |  |  | 1771 |  |  | 1770 |  |  | 1769 |  |  | 1768 |  |  | 1767 |  |  | 1766 |  |  | 1765 |  |  | 1764 |  |  | 1763 |  |  | 1762 |  |  | 1761 |  |  | 1760 |  |  | 1759 |  |  | 1758 |  |  | 1757 |  |  | 1756 |  |  | 1755 |  |  | 1754 |  |  | 1753 |  |  | 1752 |  |  | 1751 |  |  | 1750 |  |  | 1749 |  |  | 1748 |  |  | 1747 |  |  | 1746 |  |  | 1745 |  |  | 1744 |  |  | 1743 |  |  | 1742 |  |  | 1741 |  |  | 1740 |  |  | 1739 |  |  | 1738 |  |  | 1737 |  |  | 1736 |  |  | 1735 |  |  | 1734 |  |  | 1733 |  |  | 1732 |  |  | 1731 |  |  | 1730 |  |  | 1729 |  |  | 1728 |  |  | 1727 |  |  | 1726 |  |  | 1725 |  |  | 1724 |  |  | 1723 |  |  | 1722 |  |  | 1721 |  |  | 1720 |  |  | 1719 |  |  | 1718 |  |  | 1717 |  |  | 1716 |  |  | 1715 |  |  | 1714 |  |  | 1713 |  |  | 1712 |  |  | 1711 |  |  | 1710 |  |  | 1709 |  |  | 1708 |  |  | 1707 |  |  | 1706 |  |  | 1705 |  |  | 1704 |  |  | 1703 |  |  | 1702 |  |  | 1701 |  |  | 1700 |  |  | 1699 |  |  | 1698 |  |  | 1697 |  |  | 1696 |  |  | 1695 |  |  | 1694 |  |  | 1693 |  |  | 1692 |  |  | 1691 |  |  | 1690 |  |  | 1689 |  |  | 1688 |  |  | 1687 |  |  | 1686 |  |  | 1685 |  |  | 1684 |  |  | 1683 |  |  | 1682 |  |  | 1681 |  |  | 1680 |  |  | 1679 |  |  | 1678 |  |  | 1677 |  |  | 1676 |  |  | 1675 |  |  | 1674 |  |  | 1673 |  |  | 1672 |  |  | 1671 |  |  | 1670 |  |  | 1669 |  |  | 1668 |  |  | 1667 |  |  | 1666 |  |  | 1665 |  |  | 1664 |  |  | 1663 |  |  | 1662 |  |  | 1661 |  |  | 1660 |  |  | 1659 |  |  | 1658 |  |  | 1657 |  |  | 1656 |  |  | 1655 |  |  | 1654 |  |  | 1653 |  |  | 1652 |  |  | 1651 |  |  | 1650 |  |  | 1649 |  |  | 1648 |  |  | 1647 |  |  | 1646 |  |  | 1645 |  |  | 1644 |  |  | 1643 |  |  | 1642 |  |  | 1641 |  |  | 1640 |  |  | 1639 |  |  | 1638 |  |  | 1637 |  |  | 1636 |  |  | 1635 |  |  | 1634 |  |  | 1633 |  |  | 1632 |  |  | 1631 |  |  | 1630 |  |  | 1629 |  |  | 1628 |  |  | 1627 |  |  | 1626 |  |  | 1625 |  |  | 1624 |  |  | 1623 |  |  | 1622 |  |  | 1621 |  |  | 1620 |  |  | 1619 |  |  | 1618 |  |  | 1617 |  |  | 1616 |  |  | 1615 |  |  | 1614 |  |  | 1613 |  |  | 1612 |  |  | 1611 |  |  | 1610 |  |  | 1609 |  |  | 1608 |  |  | 1607 |  |  | 1606 |  |  | 1605 |  |  | 1604 |  |  | 1603 |  |  | 1602 |  |  | 1601 |  |  | 1600 |  |  | 1599 |  |  | 1598 |  |  | 1597 |  |  | 1596 |  |  | 1595 |  |  | 1594 |  |  | 1593 |  |  | 1592 |  |  | 1591 |  |  | 1590 |  |  | 1589 |  |  | 1588 |  |  | 1587 |  |  | 1586 |  |  | 1585 |  |  | 1584 |  |  | 1583 |  |  | 1582 |  |  | 1581 |  |  | 1580 |  |  | 1579 |  |  | 1578 |  |  | 1577 |  |  | 1576 |  |  | 1575 |  |  | 1574 |  |  | 1573 |  |  | 1572 |  |  | 1571 |  |  | 1570 |  |  | 1569 |  |  | 1568 |  |  | 1567 |  |  | 1566 |  |  | 1565 |  |  | 1564 |  |  | 1563 |  |  | 1562 |  |  | 1561 |  |  | 1560 |  |  | 1559 |  |  | 1558 |  |  | 1557 |  |  | 1556 |  |  | 1555 |  |  | 1554 |  |  | 1553 |  |  | 1552 |  |  | 1551 |  |  | 1550 |  |  | 1549 |  |  | 1548 |  |  | 1547 |  |  | 1546 |  |  | 1545 |  |  | 1544 |  |  | 1543 |  |  | 1542 |  |  | 1541 |  |  | 1540 |  |  | 1539 |  |  | 1538 |  |  | 1537 |  |  | 1536 |  |  | 1535 |  |  | 1534 |  |  | 1533 |  |  | 1532 |  |  | 1531 |  |  | 1530 |  |  | 1529 |  |  | 1528 |  |  | 1527 |  |  | 1526 |  |  | 1525 |  |  | 1524 |  |  | 1523 |  |  | 1522 |  |  | 1521 |  |  | 1520 |  |  | 1519 |  |  | 1518 |  |  | 1517 |  |  | 1516 |  |  | 1515 |  |  | 1514 |  |  | 1513 |  |  | 1512 |  |  | 1511 |  |  | 1510 |  |  | 1509 |  |  | 1508 |  |  | 1507 |  |  | 1506 |  |  | 1505 |  |  | 1504 |  |  | 1503 |  |  | 1502 |  |  | 1501 |  |  | 1500 |  |  | 1499 |  |  | 1498 |  |  | 1497 |  |  | 1496 |  |  | 1495 |  |  | 1494 |  |  | 1493 |  |  | 1492 |  |  | 1491 |  |  | 1490 |  |  | 1489 |  |  | 1488 |  |  | 1487 |  |  | 1486 |  |  | 1485 |  |  | 1484 |  |  | 1483 |  |  | 1482 |  |  | 1481 |  |  | 1480 |  |  | 1479 |  |  | 1478 |  |  | 1477 |  |  | 1476 |  |  | 1475 |  |  | 1474 |  |  | 1473 |  |  | 1472 |  |  | 1471 |  |  | 1470 |  |  | 1469 |  |  | 1468 |  |  | 1467 |  |  | 1466 |  |  | 1465 |  |  | 1464 |  |  | 1463 |  |  | 1462 |  |  | 1461 |  |  | 1460 |  |  | 1459 |  |  | 1458 |  |  | 1457 |  |  | 1456 |  |  | 1455 |  |  | 1454 |  |  | 1453 |  |  | 1452 |  |  | 1451 |  |  | 1450 |  |  | 1449 |  |  | 1448 |  |  | 1447 |  |  | 1446 |  |  | 1445 |  |  | 1444 |  |  | 1443 |  |  | 1442 |  |  | 1441 |  |  | 1440 |  |  | 1439 |  |  | 1438 |  |  | 1437 |  |  | 1436 |  |  | 1435 |  |  | 1434 |  |  | 1433 |  |  | 1432 |  |  | 1431 |  |  | 1430 |  |  | 1429 |  |  | 1428 |  |  | 1427 |  |  | 1426 |  |  | 1425 |  |  | 1424 |  |  | 1423 |  |  | 1422 |  |  | 1421 |  |  | 1420 |  |  | 1419 |  |  | 1418 |  |  | 1417 |  |  | 1416 |  |  | 1415 |  |  | 1414 |  |  | 1413 |  |  | 1412 |  |  | 1411 |  |  | 1410 |  |  | 1409 |  |  | 1408 |  |  | 1407 |  |  | 1406 |  |  | 1405 |  |  | 1404 |  |  | 1403 |  |  | 1402 |  |  | 1401 |  |  | 1400 |  |  | 1399 |  |  | 1398 |  |  | 1397 |  |  | 1396 |  |  | 1395 |  |  | 1394 |  |  | 1393 |  |  | 1392 |  |  | 1391 |  |  | 1390 |  |  | 1389 |  |  | 1388 |  |  | 1387 |  |  | 1386 |  |  | 1385 |  |  | 1384 |  |  | 1383 |  |  | 1382 |  |  | 1381 |  |  | 1380 |  |  | 1379 |  |  | 1378 |  |  | 1377 |  |  | 1376 |  |  | 1375 |  |  | 1374 |  |  | 1373 |  |  | 1372 |  |  | 1371 |  |  | 1370 |  |  | 1369 |  |  | 1368 |  |  | 1367 |  |  | 1366 |  |  | 1365 |  |  | 1364 |  |  | 1363 |  |  | 1362 |  |  | 1361 |  |  | 1360 |  |  | 1359 |  |  | 1358 |  |  | 1357 |  |  | 1356 |  |  | 1355 |  |  | 1354 |  |  | 1353 |  |  | 1352 |  |  | 1351 |  |  | 1350 |  |  | 1349 |  |  | 1348 |  |  | 1347 |  |  | 1346 |  |  | 1345 |  |  | 1344 |  |  | 1343 |  |  | 1342 |  |  | 1341 |  |  | 1340 |  |  | 1339 |  |  | 1338 |  |  | 1337 |  |  | 1336 |  |  | 1335 |  |  | 1334 |  |  | 1333 |  |  | 1332 |  |  | 1331 |  |  | 1330 |  |  | 1329 |  |  | 1328 |  |  | 1327 |  |  | 1326 |  |  | 1325 |  |  | 1324 |  |  | 1323 |  |  | 1322 |  |  | 1321 |  |  | 1320 |  |  | 1319 |  |  | 1318 |  |  | 1317 |  |  | 1316 |  |  | 1315 |  |  | 1314 |  |  | 1313 |  |  | 1312 |  |  | 1311 |  |  | 1310 |  |  | 1309 |  |  | 1308 |  |  | 1307 |  |  | 1306 |  |  | 1305 |  |  | 1304 |  |  |
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## -Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants-

### PER Top Jobs for Executive Secretaries

**wait Tax Free £4,500+Benefits**  
are looking for a really first-class P.A./  
Secretary to assist the General Manager of the  
it Branch of a well-known City Company.  
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The Deputy Head Master and Director of Studies of the College  
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relation to the school. The successful candidate will be required to  
enquiries from staff and students and, on occasions, to repre-  
sent the school in connection with its various activities. The  
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university education and a minimum of 5 years' experience in  
British and American Universities and Colleges and with the  
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Please send full personal details, with photograph to The Bursar,  
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# The Queen's Silver Jubilee Appeal

# To help young people to help others



# Hotpoint

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British shipowners providing regular links between U.K.,  
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will support and encourage  
service to the community by  
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